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BOVIN REBUTS U.S. OBJECTIONS TO NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM131110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin commentary under the rubric "Problems and Judgments": "Freeze" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks offer in principle a real opportunity to halt and reverse the arms race, but success is, of course, far from guaranteed. There will be many difficulties, both objective and subjective. Perhaps one of the main ones will be the dual and internally contradictory stance of the United States. On the one hand, Washington has agreed to conduct talks on arms reduction and, as top administration officials claim almost daily, is ready for a serious quest for mutually acceptable solutions. On the other hand, there is not even a hint that the Americans intend -- I do not say to halt -- to at least retard or slow down the planned arms buildup as a first step.

The "strategic forces modernization program" announced by R. Reagan on 2 October 1981 is in full swing. This program covers MX ICBM's, "Ohio" class submarines (with the Trident system); two new types of strategic bombers, Pershing II medium-range missiles; cruise missiles; and antisatellite weapons. Work has started on developing ABM defenses with space-based elements. According to American data, the U.S. nuclear arsenal consists of approximately 26,000 munitions of 24 different types. An additional 28,000 munitions of 19 types are to be produced by the early nineties. Even if we are to believe that three old munitions are taken out of service for every five new ones, the growth is still impressive.

It is not only the quantities that matter. The qualitative parameters of nuclear missile weapons are improving. The increased accuracy and reliability of missiles, including submarine-launched missiles, the moving of launchers closer to the USSR's borders, and the possibility of launching missiles on unpredictable trajectories -- all this creates military-technical preconditions for delivering a first, "disarming" strike and thus considerably destablizes the strategic situation. An even greater danger is posed by the "star wars" plans, which intensify mistrust and provoke -- even at the research and development stage -- a race in military appropriations, followed by a qualitatively new round of the arms race.

It is not so difficult to forecast that this "background" will hardly be conducive to the constructive nature of Soviet-U.S. talks. Experience has shown that diplomats find it hard to keep up with the development of military technology. In order to create favorable conditions for talks it is necessary to halt, or at least sharply slow down, the pace of military technological progress and to bar the way to the appearance of new types of strategic arms.

Such a turn of events is perfectly possible. We are telling our partners: Enough is enough, what is already in existence is sufficient; let's stop, let's agree on halting the buildup of deadly potentials; let's agree on how to monitor the accord that has been reached in a better and more effective fashion, without harming the interests of either side's security. Afterwards, having, so to speak, secured the rear, let's really get down to arms reduction. This, in brief, is the meaning of the Soviet proposal to freeze nuclear arsenals.

Logic would seem to be on our side. The political and strategic advantages of a freeze would seem to be indisputable. Yet the answer we get is "No!" Why "no"? I have attempted to bring together the main objections of the opponeents of a freeze. The following picture emerges.

FIRST OBJECTION: To freeze existing nuclear arsenals is to accept a U.S. lag and Soviet strategic superiority. When this argument is adduced, reference is made to the fact that the Soviet Union has more charges installed on ground-launched ICBM's than the United States. So it has, but they "forget" to add that the United States has a marked advantage in the number of strategic bombers and in the number of charges with which the submarine-launched missiles are equipped. Overall strategic equality is the sum of the inequalities in specific types of weapons. This is elementary.

But the Americans have their own ideas on this score. "Approximate parity would be sufficient," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated, "but it does not exist. We no longer have the advantage we enjoyed in the fifties and sixties, and only such an advantage makes it possible to safeguard peace." Just think about the defense secretary's train of thought: Parity does not exist because the former U.S. superiority has vanished. There is not even a trace of logic. The Pentagon mentality is obvious: If the strategic potentials of the USSR and the United States have drawn level, if America has lost its superiority, if it has slipped from first place, this means it is in second place; this means it is lagging behind and must catch up. No matter how vunerable this conclusion may be, it is what determines the negative U.S. stance on a freeze.

SECOND OBJECTION: A freeze would hinder the natural and necessary process replacing outdated weapons. This issue does not affect the United States alone. There are no fundamental obstacles to prevent the reaching of an agreement on a basis of reciprocity regarding permissible replacements -- within the framework of the fixed, "frozen" quantity and the former qualitative level.

THIRD OBJECTION: A freeze would require prolonged and intensive talks which would divert attention from arms reductions. Yes, the subject is of course complex. There are many very specific issues here which require careful thought and consideration. It nevertheless seems to me that this argument contains a considerable dose of hypocrisy. Ultimately, each stage of arms reductions would mean freezing arms, but at a lower level than at present. Before going backwards, before retreating, it nevertheless would be useful -- and probably psychologically easier -- simply to halt, to stop running forward. Not only would a freeze not divert attention from disarmament, but it would actually make it more realistic.

FOURTH OBJECTION: A freeze would eliminate the incentive for talks and would diminish the "Russians'" interest in talks. This objection essentially boils down to the notorious "trump card" theory. Each new type of weapon is declared to be a "trump card" which "frightens" Moscow and forces the "Russians" to make unilateral concessions. The facts show something completely different. At one time we were frightened with MIRV warheads. What this stimulated was not talks, but the appearance of similar systems on our side. We were frightened with cruise missiles, with similar results. Generally speaking, history shows that if these "trump cards" stimulate anything, it is not talks but the arms race. "As long as the United States builds up its weapons," E. Kennedy said in the U.S. Senate, "the Soviet Union will not stand idle. It will respond to us missile for missile and bomb for bomb... You don't need to be Newton to see the first law of the nuclear arms race: Each action by one side prompts a reaction by the other. We must rid our diplomacy of the dangerous myth that the greater the megatonnage we have, the better the trump card we hold at talks. We must refute the absurd opinion that we will be able to have fewer nuclear bombs tomorrow if only we build more such bombs today. The administration calls this a strategy for talks, but I call it shamanism...."

There you have it. We are not frightened by "trump cards." Each "trump card" can be countered by another of equal weight. We are, however, perturbed by the fact that the "trumping" policy brings mankind closer to a universal catastrophe. Therefore agreement must be reached before it is too late.

FIFTH OBJECTION: A freeze cannot be effectively monitored. Our answer to this is: It is pointless to speak of the possibility or impossibility of monitoring in general. You need to have a specific idea of what precisely has to be monitored. It is claimed, for example, that existing monitoring methods do not make it possible to reliably monitor arms production. Maybe so, but if we agree on freezing the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons -- which does lend itself to satisfactory monitoring -- this in itself will make their production highly problematic.

Anyone who demands "absolutely reliable" monitoring does not want any monitoring at all. The purpose of effective and practically necessary monitoring is to identify in good time any deviations from "treaty behavior" which are of strategic significance, reduce stability, and violate the established strategic balance. All the technical potential for this exists.

Thus the objections to a freeze are, as a rule, farfetched and artificial. As for the obscurities and doubts that are natural in any important work, they can only be dealt with during the process of jointly studying and discussing the freeze idea.

This approach is supported by sufficiently broad circles of the world public. The heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden addressed the following appeal to the nuclear powers in May 1984: "The slide toward global suicide must be halted and this trend must be reversed. As an obligatory first step, we call on the United States and the Soviet Union, and also on Britain, France, and China, to stop the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, and then to embark immediately on the significant reduction of nuclear forces." The Soviet Union alone responded positively to this appeal.

Meeting in New Delhi in January 1985, the leaders of the same six countries, representing sober-minded people in Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, again called for "an all-embracing end to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles." The Delhi Declaration pays particular attention to preventing an arms race in space. "Space," the declaration says, "must be used for the benefit of mankind as a whole and not as a future battlefield. This is why we call for a ban on developing, testing, producing, deploying, and using all types of space weapons." The Soviet Union is prepared to take this path. It can be said in advance: The U.S. leaders will hardly agree to this.

Yet the idea of a freeze has numerous supporters in the United States. The U.S. House of Representatives passed a special resolution on 4 May 1983 recommending that the President conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union on an "immediate, mutual, and verifiable freeze" of nuclear arsenals. On 3 January 1985 Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield for the second time submitted for consideration by the Senate a resolution calling for an all-embracing mutual and monitorable freeze on nuclear arms.

Different approaches toward a freeze and different options for implementing this idea are being suggested and discussed. Some people believe that it would be simpler to start with a total ban on all nuclear tests, in view of the extensive and useful work that has already been done in this sphere. Others believe that a start must be made by freezing the system which are deemed to be most destabilizing.

For example, L. Hagen, director of the Canadian Arms Control and Disarmament Center's research department, suggests first freezing the testing and deployment of new ground-launched ballistic missiles with multiple warheads (including the MX missile and its Soviet equivalents); the testing and deployment of new submarine-launched missiles with greater accuracy (like the Trident II and the equivalent Soviet system; the testing of antisatellite weapons and defensive ballistic missiles in space; and the testing and deployment of maneuverable nuclear warheads. In all these cases the problem of monitoring poses no great difficulties.

The Soviet Union is open for discussion and analysis of the widest range of specific proposals. The time and effort spent on this will be repaid a hundredfold. Unfortunately, as so often happens, everything is held up by Washington's stance.

ISRAELYAN RESPONDS TO ADELMAN GENEVA ADDRESS

LD122111 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva February 12 TASS -- The disarmament conference has been addressed today by Kenneth Adelman, director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He said that he had come to Geneva to breathe fresh vigour into the work of that forum. Yet, as many representatives in the conference in lobby interviews pointed out, his speech was permeated with the cold war spirit and demonstrated that, as before, there is a wide gap between the statements of the U.S. Administration and its deeds. While extolling the unprecedented United States program for the build-up of its military potential, he lashed out against the Soviet Union and slanderously accused it of inobservance of the existing international agreements on the limitation of arms.

While persistently "recommending" that the conference centre on drawing up an effective agreement banning chemical weapons, the United States representative made it clear at the same time that the USA would agree only to a treaty based on last year's American draft. Quite obviously that while being aware of the fact that the above-mentioned draft is absolutely unacceptable to many states, the USA simply does not wish an agreement that would put up a barrier in the way of implementing the programs for modernizing the United States chemical arsenal.

Adelman said in a haughty, not to say impudent, manner that the conference had no business to attend to such questions as prevention of the arms race in outer space.

Answering the U.S. representative, the head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan pointed out that such statements could not contribute towards a constructive dialogue. He said, in particular, that the USA is overemphasising the problem of control over the observance of the agreements on disarmament, so as to be able to block effectively the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements, as was the case with the draft convention banning chemical weapons. There is another example, for more than eleven years now the USA has refused to ratify the treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests of 1974. The cause is simple enough, Washington fears that the efficient control system, as envisaged by the treaty, over the yield of the conducted blasts, would prevent it from developing new nuclear warheads for powerful offensive missiles.

Thus, the Soviet representative said, the unseemly character of Washington's line causes no doubt: By means of slanders against the USSR's policy, the American Administration wishes to drag through Congress new military programs and at the same time bury the existing international agreements on the limitation of arms under the pretext of their alleged ineffectiveness.

And at the same time from the very outset cast aspersions upon the upcoming Soviet-American talks, sow doubt as regards the possibility and usefulness of agreements with the USSR, and in the final analysis, to get the public accustomed to the idea that the arms race is inevitable and there is no sensible alternative to the present day policy of the United States aimed at building up the military preparations race.

A rebuff to the negative stand of the USA on the whole range of disarmament problems also rang out in the speech by Mexico's representative A. Garcia Robles. He again touched upon the basic provisions of the recent New Delhi Declaration of six nations, which went against the grain with official Washington.

CHERNYSHEV VIEWS ATTITUDES BEFORE GENEVA MEETING

LD121621 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 12 Feb 85

["Two Roads to Geneva" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Exactly four weeks remain to go before the opening of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. Both sides are intensively preparing for the talks, though in different ways. The Soviet Union is prepared to work toward concrete results in Geneva, strictly and honestly observing the agreement earlier achieved between the two states envisaging prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on earth, limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, consolidation of strategic stability. The USSR proceeds from the view that it is now impossible to limit, much less reduce nuclear arms without taking effective measures that would prevent the militarisation of space.

And this is understandable, since the spread of the arms race to space would mean not only an end to the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms but would also set off an uncontrolled arms race along all directions.

What is the United States preparing to bring to the negotiating table in Geneva? President Reagan said categorically in an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES that research in the sphere of the so-called "strategic defence initiative" will be continued in the United States even if the two powers should agree to limit their nuclear arms. With the persistence that is worthy of a better application, the chief of the White House is striving to uphold the programme of "star wars" he advanced.

Making the militarisation of space the U.S. state policy till the end of the current century, the President tries to "substantiate" the need to continue dangerous work by alleging that tests of anti-missile weapons have been conducted in the USSR over a number of years. This truly means placing the blame at the wrong door. The USSR declared more than once that the line aimed at the work to create a large-scale ABM system holds no water in a political and moral sense and must be rejected. And the Soviet Union acted in practice fully in accordance with its principled stand.

The U.S. Administration should realise the futility of any "substantiation" of the work to create space weaponry. Neither the question of strategic arms, nor the question of medium-range nuclear arms can be considered without the question of preventing the arms race in space. No talks can lead to success without this.

Washington is conducting intensive work in the sphere of ABM and does not want to abandon it.

A new practical step of the U.S. Administration in this question was the request to treble as compared with the current year the appropriation for the programme of "star wars" for the 1986 financial year. This shows that the White House is so far not ready to follow at the coming talks the agreement reached at the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, to adhere to it in all its parts.

In a letter to the Congress sent in connection with the annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Ronald Reagan declares that he will do everything possible in the course of the coming four years to achieve agreement with the Soviet Union on a sizable reduction of nuclear arms. This statement would merit respect if it were borne up by practice. This, deplorably, is not seen. Quite the contrary, the draft new budget of the Pentagon shows that the administration will continue a steep build up of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Hence, in reality the White House is striving to continue following its fallacious principle of "disarmament through armament". The present U.S. Administration learned nothing from history, from its latest lessons.

It is high time for Washington to close the breach between its declarations and its practical deeds and to realise its responsibility to its people, the responsibility for the consolidation of strategic stability in the world in which all peoples of the globe are interested. There is not so much time left before the opening of the talks.

PROSPECTS FOR UPCOMING GENEVA TALKS VIEWED

PM1309?1 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 7, 8-14 Feb 85 (Signed to Press 7 Feb 85) p 1

[Editorial: "Only on the Basis of Equality']

[Text] What are the participants in the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, which open on 12 March, taking to Geneva? What are the prospects for reaching effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space, ending the one on earth, and limiting and reducing nuclear arms?

Principled Position

The Soviet state, which is persistently and consistently waging the struggle to prevent space militarization and to liquidate nuclear weapons, is going to the talks adhering firmly to the spirit and letter of the accords reached between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz on the aims of the talks. Here the USSR proceeds from the premise that there is a basis for holding serious and purposeful talks. And it is just a question of honestly following the accords and strictly adhering to them in practice on all counts. "We give our delegation clear instructions to act in this way. We expect the same of the U.S. side," K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his answers to the questions asked by a correspondent for the American CNN-TV company.

In recent documents -- his replies to the American CNN correspondent's questions, his appeal to the participants in the All-Union Peace Champions Conference, his reply to the letter from the Canadian student L. Piraux, his address to the French readers of the book "The People and the Party Are United" -- K.U. Chernenko has exhaustively explained the Soviet Union's position, emphasized yet again the need to halt the avalanche of arms threatening to bring an all-destroying nuclear conflict upon mankind, shown the sources of this threat, and confirmed the principles of the Soviet Union's policy formulated by Lenin.

Principledness, immutability, clarity -- these are their distinguishing features. The most important task is to prevent nuclear war. "The prevention of an arms race in space and simultaneous progress along the path of radical reductions in nuclear arms down to their total destruction would mark the start of its successful resolution," K.U. Chernenko emphasizes. This would be furthered by a quantitative and qualitative nuclear arms freeze, the completion of work on an agreement on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests, and the prohibition of the development and use of other types of weapons of mass destruction.

This position is consonant with the aspirations of millions of people and accords with the views of sober-minded state leaders. Evidence of this is provided by the contents of the Delhi Declaration adopted by the heads of state and government of India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, Argentina, and Greece, who specially singled out the significance of the nonmilitarization of space.

As long ago as 1983 the Soviet Union adopted a unilateral pledge not to put antisatellite weapons into space -- in fact, this was a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other countries, including the United States, do likewise. The prevention of the arms race in space is an inalienable and very important element of the new talks in Geneva.

The increased wariness in the world with regard to the reusable spacecraft's flight, which has just been carried out under total Pentagon control, is natural in this context. One of the reports that filtered into the press pointed out: "The Pentagon will soon cross the dividing line between the ability to spy from space and the ability to conduct combat operations there."

Pentagon Plans

The head of the U.S. Defense Department emphasizes that President Reagan does not intend to abandon the "space wars" program even if it has been given a different, "defensive" label. But "crossing the dividing line," as envisaged in the Pentagon schedule, would in fact mean the start of a qualitatively new twist to the arms race spiral and a sharp increase in the danger to life itself on earth. Only gullible people could be convinced that the plans for space militarization will be confined to "research" and that the alliance of American "hawks" and the military aerospace business will refrain from trying to implement them. "The use of the term 'defensive' is a play on words," K.U. Chernenko points out. "This is essentially an offensive or, rather, an aggressive concept. The aim being pursued is to try to disarm the other side and deprive it of the possibility of making a counterstrike in the event of nuclear aggression against it." Washington intends to strive for decisive military superiority in space and, through space, also on earth.

But how can such militarist designs be reconciled with the hopes of the world community of nations for the lessening of the danger of war and the talks' success? How can they be reconciled with the U.S. President's assurance that he will strive for success in Geneva? How are we to qualify the interview the U.S. Administration head recently granted to representatives of seven U.S. radio stations in connection with the upcoming talks, in which the following literally was said: "This is the first instance that I can recall when the Soviet Union has itself openly said that it wants to reduce the number of arms and has even repeated what we have said -- namely, that the Russians would like to liquidate nuclear arms altogether.?

A short memory -- or, rather, an overt attempt to juggle facts -- is dangerous, particularly when it is a question of life or death issues. In this case the "forgetfulness" has a very definite political purpose.

This is to make their own compatriots, above all, forget the Soviet Union's repeatedly expressed desire to totally liquidate nuclear weapons, all types of them. As long ago as 1946 our country submitted to the United States a draft international convention, the parties to which were to adopt three pledges -- not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances, to ban their production and storage, and to destroy their stocks within a 3-month period. "Can you imagine what the world would be like today," K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his reply to the Canadian student's letter, "if our proposal had been adopted?" But even then Washington responded with a refusal, choosing the atom bomb as the chief weapon in the U.S. military arsenal, and advocated a system of control which, as was emphasized at the time in official Washington circles, "would prevent the creation of atomic weapons by the Russians." This is a factor that leads many people in the world to the conclusion that in its intention of ushering in the era of the arms race in space the United States is reckoning on achieving what it failed to achieve in previous decades -- military superiority over the USSR.

Organic Link

This policy has incurred heavy costs for mankind, including for the American people. The achievement of such an aim was and still is an illusion, but it is incomparably more dangerous under the conditions of the competition in space being planned by Washington. The deployment of American first-strike missiles in West Europe is also aimed at upsetting parity and securing a strategic advantage. Not only is a threat thereby posed to the life of Soviet people -- the British, Italians, West Germans, and all Europeans generally can hardly feel more secure. The situation now is such that it insistently demands stability and security on European soil.

The conviction is strengthening everywhere that it is now impossible to limit and, still less, to reduce nuclear arms without taking effective measures which would prevent the militarization of space.

The upcoming talks will inevitably be difficult. But these difficulties are surmountable. What is needed for this is good will on each side, readiness for sensible compromises, and strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

U.S. VIOLATIONS OF ARMS TREATIES AIRED

PM121601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Behind a Smokescreen"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Feb -- A report on imaginary "violations" by the Soviet Union of arms control treaties, recently sent to Congress by President Reagan, is a propaganda smokescreen designed to conceal violations of Soviet-American agreements by the United States itself. This opinion was expressed at a news conference by well-known U.S. arms control specialists.

"There are forces in the Reagan administration which would like to use questions of the observance of Soviet-U.S. accords as an instrument to undermine the whole treaty system in the arms limitation sphere," said Spurgeon Keeny, who was deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under the Carter administration.

The question automatically arises as to why problems of nonobservacne of accords by the Soviet Union are cropping up at all, said John (Raynlender), former legal adviser to the U.S. delegations at the Soviet-U.S. talks.

The Soviet Union, he noted, has every reason to accuse the United States of violating existing treaties. "There is a grouping in the administration," J. (Raynlender)said, "Which makes no secret of its opposition to existing treaties, particularly the Soviet-U.S. treaty of 1972 on limiting ABM defense systems. It would like to abandon its observance of them."

U.S. CHEMICAL TESTS ATTEMPT TO 'TORPEDO' TALKS

PM121626 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[O. Georgiyev article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Sinister Experiments"]

[Text] D. Smith, an official spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department, recently disclosed that the Pentagon has decided to conduct a large series of tests of neuroparalytic toxins this spring. It is planned to hold the experiments at the Aberdeen and Dugway U.S. Army chemical weapons test sites, as well as at the Pine Bluff arsenal. Their objective is to determine th effectiveness of the existing 155 mm rockets armed with the war gasses VX and Sarin.

It is indicative that the Pentagon timed this statement to coincide with the opening of the disarmament conference in Geneva, where one of the main questions on the agenda is elaboration of a convention to prohibit chemical weapons. The U.S. leadership is thus trying to torpedo in advance the very possibility of resolving this question positively. That is no accident. After all, the Pentagon is embarking on reequipping the Armed Forces with new types of chemical weapons -- binary munitions. As the latest directive from Defense Secretary C. Weinberger says, this year the U.S. Armed Forces "must be prepared for the rapid use of chemical weapons," and by 1990 the U.S. Air Force and Navy will have to "complete the development of new delivery systems for binary chemical weapons."

These sinister instructions are being implemented. In the near future it is planned to use binary munitions to increase the stocks of toxins held by U.S. Forces in West Europe by 19,000 metric tons. After all, according to the Pentagon view, chemical weapons are primarily for use against the Warsaw Pact states right here on the European Continent. It is not for nothing that U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, persistently demands the right to make the decisions to use chemical weapons in future military operations personally and without any consultations.

The beginning of large-scale tests of war gases attests that, despite Washington's peace-loving rhetoric, the Pentagon is continuing with work to improve the existing chemical weapons and create new types. Past experience teaches that U.S. Army fanatics do not want to restrict themselves to trials at test sites.

Barbaric experiments have repeatedly been held on other states' territory. Thus, during the "dirty war" in Indochina the Americans tested several toxic chemical compounds. More than 2 million peaceful inhabitants were the victims of U.S. chemical attacks.

Even today the Pentagon specialists are trying to test chemical weapons on other states' territory. With CIA aid toxins are being supplied to Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs.

The tragic events which occured at the U.S. Union Carbide Company's chemical plant in the Indian city of Bhopal revealed yet another unsavory aspect of the U.S. experiments. As research has shown, this plant, which was meant to produce peaceful output, in strict secrecy was conducting research on the development of new chemical agents for destroying flora, fauna, and people.

These studies were carried out in a well equipped research laboratory which cost considerably more to build than the enterprise itself. In the doctors' opinions, the victims of the disaster were affected not only by the compounds produced at the plant, but also by "some more powerful toxins." That is why after the disaster U.S. specialists did not inform the Indian authorities of the ways and means of treating the poisoning but dispatched as doctors NATO experts in the sphere of chemical weapons who would be able with professional precision to follow and describe the entire picture of people's deaths.

The facts irrefutably attest that, as they prepare more and more new types of war gases, the Pentagon experimenters do not care in the least about the security of thousands and thousands of people.

PRAVDA WEEKLY REVIEW FOCUSES ON ARMS ISSUE

PM121653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text] So it happened that last week, on opening the newspaper or switching on the television, we heard news that warmed the soul, filled the heart with pride in our common successes, the successes of the socialist community as a whole.

The central theme of the election speeches of the people's candidates throughout the Soviet land is concern for accelerating economic progress, which is the foundation of our state's might and the people's well-being.

There has been a wide range of news from the fraternal countries. Incidentally, amid the flow of news one increasingly encounters information on the composition of forces in the socialist countries. The trend toward effective collaboration was convincingly confirmed at the first session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Machine-Building Sphere on 5-6 February in Moscow. The committee was set up as a result of a decision by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and the CEMA session.

The socialist countries' foreign policy is geared to the solution of international problems by the only sensible method: through honest talks and observance of the principles of equality and identical security. This fundamental principle is particularly evident in their approach to the central question of today -- the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

This past week Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca was warmly received in our country. The talks in Moscow made possible a broad exchange of opinions on topical present-day problems, which confirmed the complete unity of views between the USSR and Cuba.

The visit from the Island of Freedom was a further confirmation that the fraternal countries' cooperation in the international arena is developing fruitfully. Their sound alliance and collaboration guarantee our people's peace and security for their creative work.

Concerning Geneva [subhead]

Time flies, driven on by the kaleidoscope of world events. It seems a long time since the world public was eagerly awaiting the Soviet foreign minister's Geneva meeting with the U.S. secretary of state and a decision about whether or not there would be talks on nuclear and space armaments; now, literally miles and miles of newsprint and an avalanche of teletype tape have been devoted to the dialogue which begins in Geneva in March.

The Soviet stance, expounded by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, has met with an extensive, worldwide response. When the correspondent from the U.S. CNN television company questioned him about the most topical problems of international life, the first question was: Will the accord on talks reached between the United States and the USSR in Geneva create conditions for serious and fruitful consideration of questions of preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth?

"We have no doubts on that score," came the reply. "Objectively the accord on the subject and the objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks offers such an opportunity. It contains the correct and, I would say, the only possible scheme in the present circumstances for resolving the problem of nuclear and space armaments.

"At the moment, nuclear armaments cannot be limited, let alone reduced, without adopting effective measures to prevent the militarization of space. This organic relationship was clearly stated in the joint Soviet-American document."

Clear and concise words reflecting such a clear and concise position. The Soviet leader's pronouncements have strengthened international public confidence that the USSR will make a vigorous contribution to the solution of the current problem of preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

Alas, at the moment one cannot say the same for the partner in Washington. What is Washington planning? The talks have not even started, but they are already running into all kinds of difficulties. The other day THE NEW YORK TIMES announced that the White House has instructed the members of the U.S. delegation to "get up from the table and come home" if they are unable to conclude a "good agreement" with the Soviet Union. The President made this statement when speaking to members of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee. He asserted that "the Russians will expect evidence of U.S. resolve before they conclude any agreement."

It would not be a bad thing, of course, to see some "evidence of U.S. resolve" to comply honestly with the accord on the subject and the objectives of the talks enshrined in the well-known Soviet-American statement and of a willingness to see it through in its entirety. Unfortunately, Washington interprets its "resolve" mainly in the spirit of the fallacious policy of force, pressure, and so forth.

This has been reaffirmed by the U.S. President's recently published interview with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. The President talked about the "only chance of achieving success at the talks" and said that it lay in the fact that "we are going to these talks now in a situation where our military potential is being increased." He went on to say that "the alternative to reducing armaments on a legal basis could very well be an arms race with an industrial power" which, he said, "could not be caught."

Is it possible that the sober outlook is not prevailing in Washington? There will be no U.S. military superiority! There is no greater self-deception than to underestimate the potential of the socialist world. If we have to, we will do everything, as we have done in the past, to protect our security and the security of our allies and friends.

It is futile in international affairs to bank on strength. If we really want the talks to succeed, both sides must display goodwill and a willingness to make reasonable comprises and must strictly observe the principle of equality and identical security.

But Washington is continuing to bank on building up nuclear armaments and speeding up space programs. When it talks about the possibility of accords, it is only talking about accords on individual questions pertaining to nuclear armaments -- questions that suit the United States. It is advising that the problem of space armaments be shelved. Yet it should be clear that the relationship between these spheres has become integral. Specifically, this means that potential accords on strategic armaments depend directly on whether it is possible to prevent an arms race in space. In turn, strategic armaments cannot be viewed in isolation from medium-range nuclear weapons, since the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe are strategic in relation to us.

This week the administration submitted to Congress a patently militarist U.S. draft budget for fiscal 1986. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General J. Vessey, in their "substantiation" on the draft budget, placed the main emphasis on the "Soviet threat" and juggled with statistics.

But there was another "subtle" motif in its arguments: If, it said, Congress limited the military budget even slightly and "killed" the MX missile program or the extensive ABM defense system with space-based elements, the United States would be unable to hold successful Geneva talks. How could we achieve genuine arms reductions then, was Weinberger's impassioned plea.

As you can see, the militarists turn things upside down at will with their distorted thinking.

It would not be surprising if the Pentagon got its own way and arranged another feast for the military monopolies in excess of $320 billion. But at what cost and -- most important -- at whose expense will this be done? While Pentagon spending increases by 12.6 percent, appropriations for a number of social programs will be dramatically cut. In particular, farmers will lose aid, and payments to college and university students will cease.

We must add to this the U.S. Department of Labor's report that in January the unemployment level in the country was 0.2 percent higher than in the previous month. A report put out by the Council for Action To Ensure Full Employment says: "If you count the Americans who have stopped looking for work or are not working a full day, the real unemployment level reached 13.3 percent in January."

This is where the increased Pentagon budget comes from!

Inexcusable Pressure [subhead]

The events of recent days confirm that the United States is unabashedly increasing the pressure on its allies. In Europe Washington is demanding completion of the deployment of medium-range missiles. Along with the FRG, Britain, and Italy, which are already "mobilized," they are trying to drag Belgium and the Netherlands into the nuclear slough. And they doing it even to the accompaniment of the blast from the exploding Pershing II in the West German city of Heilbronn.

Both Brussels and The Hague are under fierce Pentagon and NATO pressure. The Belgian Government, taking note of the mood of the public and parliamentary opposition, has placed the NATO command in "time jeopardy": As is known, the deployment of 16 of the 48 cruise missiles there was envisaged for mid-March. Washington is demanding "Atlantic solidarity" from Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens. Officially the Belgian leaders have said that the decision to deploy the missiles has not yet been made, and without it the Tomahawks cannot be taken either whole or in pieces to the U.S. base at Florennes, which is virtually ready to receive these first-strike weapons. On the other hand, reports keep appearing in the Western press, like the one published in London's THE GUARDIAN, to the effect that the Belgian Government "intends to deploy the first bath of cruise missiles in the next 2 months." As for the majority of Belgians, who are resolutely against their country's becoming the Pentagon's nuclear hostage, they are also preparing to deploy...more and more antimissile actions.

The obstinate Netherlands, which has postponed the notorious "missile" decision until November, continues to be bombarded by NATO "heavy artillery." Its leaders have been given the treatment at numerous meetings by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, NATO Secretary General Carrington, and U.S. 4-star General Rogers, who is head of the bloc armed forces in Europe. FRG Defense Minister Woerner has just visited The Hague to try to persuade the Dutch to deploy 48 cruise missiles.

And although the Bonn visitor went to great lengths to portray the Netherlands as a "loyal NATO ally," the missile question remained at a standstill.

The Dutch, who are opposed to the Tomahawks, declared 1985 a year of decisive struggle against nuclear death. Some 20,000 people have brought Supreme Court actions demanding a ban on the deployment of the missiles.

The "Nuclear Allergy" [subhead]

It is by no means only in Europe that Washington is trying to conjure up the specter of the "Soviet threat." However, the U.S. propaganda seances are not having much success. Increasingly they are bringing out the allies' "nuclear allergy."

This is illustrated by the events that took place concerning the New Zealand Government's decision to prohibit U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board from calling at the country's ports. The destroyer Buchanan was given a specific refusal. Expressing "regret" at the decision, a State Department spokesman said that Washington was already "considering appropriate retaliation" against New Zealand.

Action, sanctions... How irksome these methods have become. Whenever a state contradicts it, Washington gets out the big stick. In this case it is a member of the ANZUS bloc which has given the boss across the ocean no trouble for more than 3 decades. To all appearances, the White House is some what afraid of a "chain reaction" in the region. The administration fears, THE WASHINGTON POST observes, that New Zealand's example could help to activate antinuclear movements in Australia and Japan, whose participants will demand similar restrictions on U.S. ships. In any event, Australia has already prohibited the use of its territory and airspace by U.S. aircraft sent to observe MX missile test launches.

If you take a closer look at the events, they are making Washington extremely nervous because they jeopardize its plans to set up another Asian-Pacific front against socialism. But the United States does have allies which are not subject to a nuclear or any other "allergy." The South Korean authorities have just placed their territory and coastal waters at the disposal of the "Team Spirit-85" maneuvers. It is the 10th time they have been held, and every year they become bigger and more menacing. This time they involve more than 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and aircraft, including aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. It is reported in the press that operations simulating the use of nuclear weapons will be rehearsed.

U.S. imperialism and its Seoul accomplice are plugging the false myth about the "threat from the north" in an effort to fuel tension in the Far East. The southern part of the Korean peninsula is dotted with 40 military bases. The nuclear warheads stored there add up to more than 800 times the power of the Hiroshima atom bomb. The U.S. Air Force Command in South Korea has just announced the deployement of new OV-10 Bronko spy planes there in March.

The socialist countries are resolutely opposed to the sinister plans of Washington and its accomplices in the region. Upholding the just cause of the peaceful unification of the motherland and advocating the improvement of the situation in the Far East, the DPRK working people are demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the southern part of the Korean peninsula and are exposing U.S. imperialism's dangerous, provocative actions. The peoples want to see conditions of security and lasting peace created in that part of the world.

APPOINTMENT OF WALTERS TO UN POST NOTED

PM121548 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "V. Walters Appointed"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Feb -- The White House has announced that special envoy Lieutenant General (Retired) Vernon Walters has been named the U.S. permanent representative in the United Nations with cabinet rank. He replaces Jeane Kirkpatrick, who retires in March. Walters, who was deputy director of the CIA from 1972 through 1976, has carried out, as the press notes, the most "delicate assignments" abroad for various Washington administrations. The appointment of V. Walters has to be ratified by the Senate.

MATHIAS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON VISIT RESULTS

LD130007 Moscow TASS in English 2335 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 13 TASS -- A prominent U.S. political figure, Senator Charles Mathias (Republican, Maryland), has pronounced in favour of reaching agreements between the USSR and the USA as soon as possible in the field of limiting and reducing arms and in favour of developing the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

Speaking here at a press conference on the results of his visit to the Soviet Union where he had stayed at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR, the senator stated that readiness is manifest in the Soviet Union to conduct negotiations with the United States on any problem, and to conduct them openly and frankly. The senator said the Soviet Union strives, first of all, for achieving progress in the field of limitation and reduction of arms, since successes in the development of Soviet-U.S. relations in other fields depend on that. Having noted that satisfaction is being expressed in the USSR in connection with the forthcoming start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms, Charles Mathias specially pointed out that the opinion of the Soviet Union is that all the three aspects of the forthcoming talks -- on space weapons, on strategic missiles and medium-range ones -- should be considered in their interrelationship.

CANADIAN BUSINESSMEN ASSESS COOPERATION TALKS

PM121431 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Feb 85 p 3

["SELSKAYA ZHIZN Interview": "USSR-CANADA -- Business Ties"; first paragraph is SELSKAYA ZHIZN introduction]

[Text] A delegation of Canadian businessmen has discussed prospects for further developing business ties in agriculture with their Soviet trade partners in Moscow. A SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent met with members of the delegation and asked them to give their impressions from the meeting.

At the talks, the Canadian firm Flexi-Coil Ltd from Saskatchewan Province and Soviet foreign trade organizations discussed possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation, L.T. Setter, chief engineer of the company's scientific research department, said.

Recently we completed implementing the first licensing agreement with the USSR. The Soviet side has been given the right to produce the so-called "System-75" -- a dual-purpose harrow for presowing loosening and postsowing compacting of the soil.

During the current talks the Canadian firm, which specializes in the production of various soil cultivation units for agriculture, acquainted Soviet partners with samples of its output. We hope our cooperation will continue to expand.

This cooperation is reciprocal. The firm bought equipment for the production of certain agricultural machine components in the Soviet Union. In addition, Flexi-Coil would like to obtain certain accessories that it is currently importing from the United States from the USSR.

In past years, Rowntree Farms, one of the biggest private livestock breeding firms in Canada, has supplied pedigree livestock to the USSR, and in December 1984 for the first time it handed over to its Soviet partners a batch of frozen embryos for nonsurgical implantation, D. and T. Rowntree, the firm's proprietors told me. Rowntree Farms supplies pedigree livestock and embryos to 26 countries. We have proposed to the Soviet side that a long-term cooperation agreement be signed. Under such an agreement active exchanges of information, experience, and specialists could take place. Rowntree Farms also proposed that the question of joint research and experiments in the stockraising sphere be discussed. And, of course, Soviet technology is also of great interest to us, D. and T. Rowntree said in conclusion.

PRC-USSR FRIENDSHIP ALLIANCE EXAMINED

LD130931 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 13 Feb 85

["Document of History-Making Importance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China concluded a 30-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance thirty-five years ago. The treaty and other agreements signed simultaneously, which provided for the large-scale development of political, economic and cultural cooperation, were welcomed up by the Soviet and Chinese people and by all the progressive people in the world. Nine years later the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO noted that the Soviet Union's assistance to the economic development of China was unprecedented in history from the point of view of either quantity or scope. When I worked in China, I myself heard on more than one occasion words of appreciation and gratitude from both ordinary Chinese and the country's leaders, who spoke highly both of the treaty and of the extensive cooperation between the two countries in different fields.

Those who are trying to cast aspersions on the alliance of the two peoples and on the friendship and cooperation of those unforgettable years should be reminded of a just few facts. During the years of Soviet-Chinese cooperation the USSR helped China to build a total of more than 250 major industrial projects equipped with advanced machinery and to develop in China industries which it had not had before, such as automotive, tractor and aircraft building. The point is not merely the size of aid China was getting: It was getting it at a time when capitalist countries had imposed a virtual economic blockade on China.

The treaty was representative of the will of the peoples of both countries to strengthen and develop unity of action in the interests of socialism and peace and rebuff to imperialist aggression. During the very first year of the young republic's existence Soviet Air Force divisions were rushed into China at the request of its government and put an end to piratic raids of Kuomintang planes on China's major centres.

During the troublous [as received] period of the war of aggression unleashed by the USA in Korea, the treaty served a reliable shield protecting China against the war spilling over into its territory, which U.S. imperialism would like. The statement of the Soviet Government during the 1958 events in the Taiwan Strait was a sobering-up warning to the imperialists. It can be said without exaggeration that the treaty was a model of state-to-state relations of a new type that are characteristic of socialist countries, an embodiment of friendship among the two peoples and the foundation of their joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and security in the Far East and all over the world.

It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that certain forces came to dislike friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. On April 3, 1979 the Government of China unilaterally announced the denunciation of the treaty.

As facts and the past quarter century of the history of China show, it was not that the treaty had become "outdated," as Beijing claimed at the time, but China's policy was revised dramatically. Beijing had substituted anti-Sovietism for friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and words of gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet state for the immense assistance to China at every stage of the Chinese revolution.

The Soviet Union's attitude to the treaty has always been clear and consistent. It stems from the Soviet Union's position of principle, which consists in the faithful observance of its treaties and commitments. The Soviet people have always had profound respect for the Chinese people and their history and culture. There are no objective causes for alienation, let alone confrontation, between our peoples.

Looking back at the history of their relations with China, the Soviet people state with satisfaction that the Soviet Union has always been pursuing with constant self-control and dignity the principles of Leninist foreign policy. The USSR put forward a series of intiatives intended to return Soviet-Chinese relations onto the road of goodneighbourliness. During the past few years political consultations have been conducted between the two countries, trade has been growing and contacts in different fields as well as economic, scientific and technical cooperation have been resumed.

The Soviet Union has stated on more than one occasion that the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations meets in equal measure the basic long-term interests of the peoples of the USSR and China, naturally, not to the prejudice of third countries. This fact is confirmed by the erstwhile alliance between the two neighbouring powers based on a document which historically justified itself, the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance.

ISRAEL REPORTED SUPPLYING WEAPONS TO PRC

LD131021 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- The Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has doubted a TASS report about the opening of Israel's consulate in Hong Kong. But it is known that the consulate has already been opened, and it was opened immediately after the Chinese and the British Governments signed a joint declaration on Hong Kong.

RENMIN RIBAO also attempts to deny the fact of the expansion of trade and, especially, of Israeli-made weapon deliveries for the Chinese Army. In this instance, RENMIN RIBAO ought to consult Israeli sources which do not conceal that Israel supplies its weapons to Beijing, with Hong Kong being a trans-shipment point. So what does RENMIN RIBAO deny? It is not clear.

OVCHINNIKOV CITED ON JAPAN-NATO MILITARY TIES

LD081031 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- Tokyo has announced that Charles Hernu, the French defense minister, and Manfred Woerner, the West German defense minister, are to visit Japan later this year and hold talks with Japanese National Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato, PRAVDA's commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes today. The proposed visits are a return of last falls's Western European tour of Yuko Kurihara, the then head of the National Defense Agency of Japan (the tour took him to West Germany, France and Belgium where he visited the NATO headquarters). According to the newspaper YOMIURI, there is a view in Japan's official circles that such an exchange of visits will lead to the establishment of full-scale ties on the working level between the Armed Forces commands of Japan and NATO.

Geographically, Japan is far off from Western Europe. But a single glance at the map is sufficient to understand where the strategic military interests of Japan and NATO can meet. Lying between them are the territories of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

This is precisely the "common" interest Yuko Kurihara had in mind when he kept saying that Japan and European NATO member-countries are not only allies of the United States but that their territories adjoin that of the Soviet Union in the Far East and central Europe. Exactly this view served as a motivation for his proposal to organize exchange of military information about the USSR, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes further.

A few days ago the Japanese press published an interview with NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington. He welcomed Tokyo's intensified efforts in the military field and called for consultations in the USA-Western Europe-Japan triangle on problems of East-West relations. And his ideas are already in the process of realization. Before the Soviet-U.S. negotiations open in Geneva it is planned to hold a series of consultations between Japan and Western European countries in Tokyo to work out a coordinated approach to these negotiations and the U.S. "star wars" program.

Since the time when relations between Washington and Tokyo were for the first time officially described as an "alliance" there have been obvious signs of the striving of right-wing forces in the United States to equate the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" to the North Atlantic pact. And, hence to assign to Japan the same obligations in the military field as the Western European NATO member-countries already have. It is noteworthy that the question of "NATOization" has come into the fore precisely at the time when the U.S. military have decided to acquire the same freedom of action on Japan's territory as, say, in West Germany, Great Britain or Italy, ignoring all possible reservations, such as "the three non-nuclear principles."

The effort to put Japan on the same board with the member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc and Japan's scaled-up contacts with NATO are two sides of one and the same medal. This is a direct effort to draw Japan deeper into the global strategy of Washington, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in conclusion.

JAPAN CONSIDERING 'STAR WARS' TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

LD130820 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 13 TASS -- The Japanese Government does not rule out the possibility of transferring sophisticated technology for the "star wars" programme now under development in Washington.

According to a KYODO TSUSHIN report, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made this clear while speaking in the Budget Commission of the upper house of parliament. Answering a question from Chuko Kondo, a Communist MP, he said that decision on this question would be passed as soon as the U.S. side made such a request.

It is well known that officials within the U.S. Administration, above all Caspar Weinberger, chief of the Pentagon, have declared on more than one occasion for joint research and cooperation with Japan with a view to the realization of the so-called "strategic defense initiative" of President Reagan.

U.S. MANEUVERS ON OKINAWA CAUSE PROTEST

LD120957 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 12 TASS -- The exercise of the U.S. Marines have ended in the Japanese island of Okinawa with the landing of a large Marine force. The helicopter-carrier Tarawa and a number of other U.S. combatant ships from the U.S. Seventh Fleet were involved in the operation.

Local observers point out that the exercises to capture parts of the coast signalled the next element in the U.S. Army preparations for armed provocations in the Far East and Southeast Asian region. The course for the use of Japanese territory as a springboard, steered by Washington with full consent of official Tokyo, gives rise to well-grounded concern among broad circles of the Japanese population. The municipal assembly of Kin Village, the environs of which were the site of ten-day manoevres, addressed a protest note to the command of the U.S. troops stationed in that region, demanding that it pay a high damage award to fishing cooperatives and put an end to unceasing exercises of U.S. troops in the island, the residents of the village staged a protest demonstration at the gates of the U.S. military base, demanding withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Japan.

S. KOREA'S KIM TAE-CHUNG UNDER HOUSE ARREST

SK130512 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean offstage opposition leader who returned from exile last Friday, is still under house arrest. As soon as he arrived, he was immediately placed under house arrest.

Meanwhile, U.S. President Reagan has stated that a visit to Washington by Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean dictator, which is scheduled for April will not be postponed.

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives who were beaten by police at the airport in Seoul while accompanying Kim Tae-chung have demanded that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States be canceled. As PRAVDA has noted in Moscow, the U.S. Congressmen personally experinced what human rights mean in a country where the antipeople regime is supported by Washington rulers.

INCREASED U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS HIT

PM121202 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Feb 85 p 3

[I. Danilin article: "Washington's Anti-Afghan Syndrome"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has presented Congress with the bill on "foreign aid" to developing countries in fiscal 1986. The authors of the document, as before, do not hide their readiness to be generous toward those regimes which follow in the footsteps of Washington's policy and to "punish" those which refuse to submit to Washington's diktat. The states to which American "favor" is extended include Israel and Pakistan. Reagan personally has proposed appropriating $655 million for the Islamabad regime.

Let us recall that a military and economic deal totaling more than $3 billion was concluded between Washington and Islamabad in 1981. Yet now the Washington administration is wringing new appropriations for the Pakistani rulers out of the legislators. Why such munificence?

The dollar injections for the Islamabad regime are the "30 pieces of silver" for its participation in the undeclared war against the neighboring Afghan people, who carried out the April Revolution in order to bring their country into the 20th century and put an end to age-old backwardness and semifeudal social relations.

It is calculated that the 6-year subversive struggle against the DRA has already cost American taxpayers almost $1 billion. In addition to the accountants' reckoning, there is the political reckoning, which convincingly shows that the billion spent has brought the White House precisely no dividends. One would think that common sense would suggest to its bosses that it is time to stop. But, as we can see, the American ruling circles are intent on continuing the undeclared war against the DRA, using Pakistani territory as a bridgehead. Many facts show this.

As AP has reported, a special group has been set up in Congress to supervise the distribution of American aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs perpetrating bloody crimes against the DRA people. Acorrding to the press, in addition to providing military and financial support for the terrorist gangs and fueling a malicious anti-Afghan propaganda campaign, the United States is training on its own territory groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries recruited by Americans in so-called "refugee" camps on Pakistani territory.

It is also reported that, in addition to the weapons that are being transferred via Pakistan, Washington is now studying the possibility of organizing the direct delivery of weapons to the counterrevolutionary gangs operating in certain regions of Afghanistan by U.S. Air Force aircraft.

At the same time the American authorities are openly encouraging the creation in the United States of innumerable so-called "public" and "private" anti-Afghan organizations and groups like the "Committee for a Free Afghanistan," the "American-Afghan Action Federation," the "American-Afghan Educational Foundation," and so forth. They foment in every possible way a hostile campaign against the DRA and openly collect money, which is used to acquire rifles, submachine guns, mortars, and other weapons for Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The members of these organizations pose as "friends" of Afghanistan who think only of "settling" the situation surrounding the DRA. They are all closely involved with the American special services, particularly the CIA, and with Washington officialdom, which pursue a single goal -- the goal of thwarting the settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan at any price and of maintaining and if possible inflaming tension in the region so as to extract strategic advantages from it.

Until recently Washington denied that the United States is pursuing an undeclared war against the DRA and the authorities tried to hide the fact that funds are being appropriated for its conduct. All this was disguised as aid for Afghan "fighters for the faith." The mask of "defenders of Islam" has now been dropped. The U.S. Congress recently approved the appropriation of $280 million in military aid to the dushmans in the current fiscal year. It is planned to supply arms and munitions worth $600 million next fiscal year.

The White House's present policy regarding Afghanistan is reminiscent in many respects of the time of the American aggression in Vietnam and its escalation. And it is well known how that adventure ended.

'TENSIONS' IN INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS VIEWED

LD130903 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- The recent developments in the Indian states bordering on Pakistan show that foes of India are stepping up the implementation of a large-scale plan designed to aggravate the situation in the country and heighten tensions in relations with Pakistan. The same goals, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today, are served by Pakistan's militarization programme with the deliveries of advanced offensive weapons to fortify the Pakistani Army being its integral part. Particularly great are Islamabad's orders in the United States, currently estimated at 3.2 billion dollars. In exchange for American weapons, Islamabad not only became accomplice in anti-Indian machinations of imperialist forces, but also an abettor in the undeclared war waged by Western special services against the Afgan people.

This does not exhaust the content of the "strategic alliance", which, as Indian newspaper write, has been forged between Pakistan and the United States. According to the American Administration, the Soviet newspaper stresses, U.S. military bases and rapid deployment force units should be bases on Pakistani territory. Pakistan is assigned the role of organizer in the plans of establishing a military bloc with the participation of pro-American countries.

Involvement in imperialist intrigues narrows the foreign policy horizons of Islamabad which evades adopting a pledge, on a reciprocal basis with India, not to grant its territory for foreign military bases, and does not apply constructive effort to normalize the situation around Afghanistan that would preclude foreign interference in the affairs of the Afghan people.

U.S. SUSPENDS CUSTOMS PRIVILEGES FOR N. ZEALAND

LD121448 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 12 TASS -- According to an announcement of the U.S. Department of State, the USA intends to suspend customs privileges for New Zealand goods. The official pretext for this flagrantly discriminatory action is government subsidies for New Zealand exporters. In reality, observers point out, it is Washington's attempt to punish the Lange government for its decision to close the New Zealand ports to U.S. Navy ships with nuclear weapons aboard.

Despite U.S. blackmail, the New Zealand Government is not going to renounce its course. Prime Minister Lange said in an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES that any U.S. economic sanctions would entail the folding up of bilateral contacts in the military field.

CHINESE REPORTEDLY ATTACK SRV BORDER PROVINCES

LD121744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The Chinese have perpetrated a fresh armed provocation on the border with Vietnam.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that on 11 February, Chinese artillery subjected the territory of a number of regions in the Vietnamese provinces of Lang Son and Ha Tuyen to massed fire at a distance of 7-10 km from the border.

This resulted in casualties among the peaceful Vietnamese population and caused substantial material damage.

On the same day, under cover of artillery fire, Chinese soldiers attacked a number of sections of the territory of the Province of Ha Tuyen aiming to seize it.

The Vietnamese border guards and fighters from the self-defense forces resolutely rebuffed the border violators, the agency notes.

MRS MARCOS RECEIVES, HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR ENVOY

LD130340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0445 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, 12 Feb (TASS) -- Mrs Imelda Marcos, minister of human settlements of the Philippines, and wife of the president of the country, has spoken in favor of further development of mutually advantageous trade cooperation between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. Receiving Y.A. Sholmov, USSR envoy in the Republic of the Philippines, at the Presidential Palace, she underlined the importance of establishing closer Soviet-Filipino contacts in the sphere of trade, which would make an additional contribution toward strengthening mutual understanding and good-neighborliness between the two countries. The advantages of the USSR's foreign trade policy, one which is balanced and guaranteed from free market changes, Imelda Marcos commented, can be seen most clearly against the background of the discriminatory protectionist trading policy conducted in respect to the developing states -- including the Philippines -- by the industrially developed capitalist countries.

BUDAPEST LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

LD122208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Sandor Rajnai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union, is at the microphone:

[Begin Rajnai recording] Dear comrades and friends: Tomorrow we mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary's capital, Budapest, by the Soviet Army.

On 26 December 1944 the encirclement of the Hungarian capital was completed and the Soviet command was trying to save the population of Budapest from the suffering of the siege. Soviet parliamentarians were sent. However, the fascists killed them, thus showing that they were not going to defend Budapest and its citizens. Thus it took almost 2 months of street fighting before the Hungarian capital could greet the long-awaited day of freedom.

We pay tribute and respects to the Red Army servicemen who brought us freedom by their heroic fight. We preserve with gratitude the momory of those who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of the Hungarian capital.

Our people know how to take advantage of the opportunities of 40 years of freedom and they have created a genuinely free socialist Hungary on the debris of the past.

Industry and agriculture are developing dynamically today in a country once backward and agrarian, and the Hungarian people have achieved new successes in the construction of socialism.

The MSZMP is the guiding force of our society. Our homeland today is a reliable member of the cohesive community of the socialist countries, a vigorous participant in the socialist integration pursued in the CEMA context, and a stable link in the Warsaw Pact.

Our alliance and the indissoluble friendship linking us with the Soviet Union are a factors determining our life. The Hungarian people are aware that these are the most reliable buttresses for our homeland's independence in the construction of socialism.

In the fight for maintaining peace the Soviet Union has made a number of new constructive initiatives which are fully supported by the leaders of the Hungarian party and government and the Hungarian working people.

The Hungarian people are sincerely glad at the Soviet people's successes. With all our hearts we wish for you the achievement of new, remarkable successes, particularly now in the period of preparing for your congress. [end recording]

Talyzin, Others at Rally

LD130029 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, a festive rally was held today at the Hall of the Red Banner of the central building of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

The festive rally was attended by representatives of Moscow's public, the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy. Listen to our reporter's dispatch:

I arrived at the Hall of the Red Banner of the central building of the Soviet Army, which was decorated in festive colors, an hour before the opening of the rally. We moved into the hall together with the invited guests. Taking their seats in the presidium were Soviet state and party leaders, and famous military leaders. Those present included Ivan Polyakov, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Central Council of Ministers; and Sandor Rajnai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Moscow.

The festive rally was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Koldunov, USSR deputy minister of defense, twice Hero of the USSR. The speaker praised the outstanding significance of the heroism of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War and dealt with some events of the liberation of Hungary and the Hungarian capital. In conclusion the Soviet deputy minister of defense, on behalf of those present at the rally, greeted the Hungarian guests and, through them, the Hungarian people and the Hungarian Armed Forces on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest. In expressing the feelings of Soviet people he wished the Hungarian people great successes in socialist construction work.

The rally was also addressed by Sandor Rajnai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Moscow.

Sandor Rajnai then dealt with the successes achieved by Hungarian working people in the construction of socialism. He outlined the preparations in Hungary for the anniversary of the country's liberation and for the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

The Hungarian people are marching ahead in close unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. We consider it our most important task to further deepen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries which are particularly needed in the current international situation. The intensification of Hungarian-Soviet co-operation and friendship and the enriching of fraternal relations linking our parties and peoples are of decisive significance for us. The Hungarian people are aware that this is the most secure international support of our country's independence and of our socialist construction work, and that it is the most important guarantee of our most precious asset, peace. This is what was said by Sandor Rajnai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Moscow.

GDR'S HONECKER SPEAKS AT BERLIN CELEBRATION

LD111448 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin February 11 TASS -- The decisive contribution to routing Hitlerite fascism was made by the Soviet people. The victory of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition in the fight with nazism was a truly historic event which has opened the way to freedom and peaceful development to many nations. Today, too, the USSR is marching in the vanguard of the fighters against the nuclear threat and consistenly advocating constructive initiatives aiming to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament. This statement was made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

He was speaking at the constituent meeting of a committee for preparing the celebration of the 750th anniversary of Berlin.

The entire history of Berlin, he said, has been a history of struggle between progress and reaction, between the forces of peace and forces of war. The over 50 millions of victims of World War II have become an eternal appeal to defend peace. Nobody has the right to forget it and question the existing borders, the borders of peace.

Some hotheads in the West should not forget also the fact that situated between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany is the German Democratic Republic, a reliable ally of People's Poland closely bound with it. "We would like to see the meeting of American war veterans with their combat comrades from the Soviet Union and GDR citizens forthcoming in Torgau on the Elbe as symbolizing the fact that the peoples want and will live in peace".

"Liberated from fascist tyranny," Erich Honecker said, "our people have been able to use a crucial historical chance. There has appeared on German soil for the first time in history a socialist state of workers and peasants, the German Democratic Republic. Its capital, Berlin, from where two world wars emanated in the times of imperialist domination, has today the honorary title of a 'city of peace'. Over the 35 years of the existence of the GDR more has been done to improve the material and cultural standards of the working people than in all the previous history of the city. We shall continue going along this way, consistently and purposefully preparing for the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany," Erich Honecker stressed.

GDR SENTENCES FRG SPY TO 15 YEARS IN PRISON

PM111232 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Court Verdict"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Feb -- Berlin's Supreme Military Court has sentenced FRG citizen N. (Yedlen) to 15 years' imprisonment for spying against the GDR.

As the ADN agency reports, the criminal was an agent of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service. Much proof and testimony by the accused confirmed that he was long engaged in gathering information of a military, political, and economic nature about the GDR.

LCY'S SUKRIJA ON STRUGGLE AGAISNT 'CLASS ENEMY'

PM121421 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A. Sukrija Speech"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb -- TANJUG reports that A. Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking at a scientific conference at Neum, declared that the struggle to eliminate existing problems and difficulties in the country's economic and social development can be successful only if it is waged in all sectors of Yugoslav society.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium cited an increased production rate in industry and agriculture and bigger exports among the main tasks of the SFRY's economic development in the current year.

According to the speaker, antisocialist elements that exploit the complex situation in the country, pit their views against the LCY's political course, and ally themselves with various reactionary circles abroad with the aim of putting pressure on the SFRY, have stepped up their activity in Yugoslavia of late. Abusing the freedom of creative activity, antisocialist elements, including nationalists, are using press organs, publishing houses, and the cinema for their purposes. The LCY, A Sukrija emphasized, must mount a most decisive struggle against the class enemy.

ROMANOV, BCP'S DOYNOV DISCUSS TECHNOLOGY TIES

PM111702 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 8 February G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Bulgarian minister of machine building.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed some questions relating to the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev participated in the conversation.

CHERNENKO REPLY TO NORDIC ANTINUCLEAR GROUP

LD131047 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Quotation marks as received]

["Konstantin Chernenko's Reply to an Address From the Nordic Anti-War Organisation 'Treaty Now'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Follows the full text of Konstantin Chernenko's reply to an address from the Nordic anti-war organisation "Treaty Now":

"Esteemed participants in the movement for a nuclear weapon-free Nordic Europe,

I have closely studied your address, containing an appeal for concluding at the earliest possible date a treaty on a nuclear weapon-free zone in Nordic Europe. The movement for peace and against the nuclear arms race has become an important moral and political force in the European Continent, including your region, Nordic Europe. Your appeal sounds very topical in the present-day situation."

"We Soviet people share your worry over the dangerous worsening of the international climate, the continued arms race, which certain quarters now want to extend into space, and the nuclear threat looming over mankind. A dangerous situation is taking shape in Europe, for which the doctrine of a 'limited nuclear war' was devised in the first place and which is being turned into a staging area for a nuclear conflict with the deployments of first-strike weapons in it. Veritable mountains of nuclear weapons have been piled up in our continent today. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries is further aggravating the situation and detracting from security in Europe and all over the world. The forces of war are heading for denying the Europeans the benefits of a life of peace, which they have been enjoying for almost 40 years now thanks to victory over fascism."

"The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of senseless competition in the production and stockpiling of ever deadlier types of weapons. We stand for most radical measures aimed at preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments to the point of their complete elimination and at strengthening strategic stability. The Soviet-U.S. talks due to begin in Geneva in March will be devoted to the comprehensive solution of those closely interrelated problems. At the same time there are certain questions bearing on nuclear weapons which are not related to the subject of the forthcoming talks and lend themselves to independent solutions. These problems include the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones."

"You say in your address that the people of Nordic Europe ask themselves what contribution towards disarmament and peace is within their powers. I think it is well within their powers to make a great and important contribution, namely, to make the north of Europe a nuclear weapon-free zone. Judging by the scope of your movement, the establishment of such a zone enjoys the support of mass public organisations, many political parties, broad parliamentary circles -- in short, representatives of most different strata of the population regardless of their political views and convictions. Efforts bear fruit when the public acts energetically and perseveringly without waiting for an outside impetus.

At the same time the solution of this question is, of course, unthinkable without initiative on the part of the governments of Nordic countries. It is they who are to discuss the practical aspects of this problem and to resolve it."

"The establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Nordic Europe would undoubtedly open up fresh possibilities for building confidence and lessening tension both in Europe and in the whole world.

Can such a zone become reality? In our view, it both can and must. There are precedents, such as the Antarctic treaty and the Tlatelolco treaty establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in Latin America. These examples confirm that such projects are realistic. Regrettably, far from everyone in the West thinks so. Opinion is voiced there, including at a high level, against the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones."

"You ask in what way our country could exert a positive influence so as to establish such a zone in the north of Europe. I would like to reply to this question in the following way. The Soviet Union has stated on more than one occasion that it shall never use nuclear weapons against those countries which have renounced the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and have no such weapons in their territories. Specifically, we are ready to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against those Nordic states which will participate in a nuclear weapon-free zone, that is, which will renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and their deployment in their territories. This guarantee could be formalized either in a multilateral agreement with our participation or in bilateral agreements with each of the member countries of the zone."

"I use this opportunity to reiterate the Soviet Unions's readiness to become a guarantor of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe and to consider certain substantial measures with reagard to its own territory adjacent to the zone so as to contribute to the strengthening of its non-nuclear status. We would be prepared, in particular, to discuss with interested sides the question of granting a non-nuclear status to the Baltic Sea.

We do not make all these steps of ours conditional on the positive attitude of Western powers to the non-nuclear zone, although, naturally, the significance of the establishment of the zone to all the participants in it would be fuller if the NATO nuclear powers assume similar obligations."

"It is often said that this question can and must be resolved only in a broader, European context. It cannot be denied, of course, that the settlement of a number of problems of European security in advance could promote the appearance of nuclear weapon-free zones in different parts of our continent, say, in the north and in the Balkans. However, in our view it would be an error to make the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in the European Continent dependent on this matter.

The appearance of such zones could contribute to the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. It could become a step on the road to the complete abolishment of weapons of mass destruction. The establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Nordic Europe would also be useful in the general context of struggle for improving the international situation.

I wish you and all the other participants in the peace movement in Nordic countries every success in your noble efforts.

[Signed] Konstantin Chernenko"

FURTHER ON PAPANDREOU OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Reported Chernenko 'Relapse'

PA121801 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, 12 Feb (EFE) -- Konstantin Chernenko, top Soviet leader, is hospitalized under intensive care that is "indispensable," Soviet unofficial sources told EFE today.

Chernenko, 73, has suffered a serious relapse. This is gathered from the fact that he was unable to receive Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who on Monday had been given confirmation of the meeting by Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov.

Chernenko's illness was confirmed this afternoon at a press conference by Greek Information Minister Dhimitrios Maroudhas.

The minister said that this morning the Soviet authorities told Papandreou that he would not be received by the leader of the Kremlin as had been scheduled. Maroudhas told newsmen: "Please understand me, but I have no other explanation that I can give now. The meeting that had been scheduled was not held due to Konstantin Chernenko's illness."

Just as the Greek delegation, the Soviet unofficial sources refused to tell EFE if Chernenko's hospitalization means he had a relapse or if it is a continuation of his illness. However, the Soviet hosts explanation to the Greek guests makes it appear as if Chernenko has suffered a relapse in the past few hours.

The possibility coincides with a comment made to EFE by a Soviet unofficial source regarding this same visit by Papandreou, according to which Chernenko is currently hospitalized under intensive care.

The supposition that Chernenko had a serious relapse is, for the Greek delegation, "the only possible explanation" for the attitude of the hosts, according to a brief comment made to EFE outside the press meeting by a spokesman for the visitors.

The sectors less familiar with the measures, the "diplomatic" language of this same delegation, and the numerous special envoys of the Greek press, maintain that "any other explanation would be an unpardonable offense" to Papandreou on the part of his hosts.

If there had not been a relapse in the past few hours, Prime Minister Tikhonov, Papandreou's principal interlocutor since Monday and one of the 11 leading members of the CPSU Politburo, the highest Soviet power, would have been "lying barefacedly." The new indications, on a matter especially subject to evasions and ever alarming reports, somehow confirm the "only possible explanation." Thus far, the Soviet authorities have continued to maintain that Chernenko and Papandreou would meet. It was expected that this meeting would serve for the reappearance of the top Soviet leader on the first anniversary of his reaching power following the death of Yuriy Andropov on 9 February 1984. The "number one in the Kremlin" speaks and talks with difficulty. This is due to a pulmonary ailment that causes him to experience constant asthmatic spasms. Chernenko has not been seen in public since 27 December due to other health problems -- a stroke and a cardiac problem, according to various sources.

Comparison of Moscow Arrival

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 February in its First Edition front-pages a 300-word TASS report entitled "On an Official Visit," covering Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's 11 February arrival in Moscow. It has been compared to the TASS English version, published in the 12 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p G 1. PRAVDA lists the following officials as present at the welcoming ceremony where TASS has "other officials" in the second paragraph:

"G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers T.B. Guzhenko and N.T. Kozlov; V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Ministers B.I. Aristov and I.Ye. Mashkivskiy; USSR Ambassador to Greece I.Yu. Andropov; V.P. Loginov and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of departments at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

"Greek Ambassador to the USSR I. Grigoriadis was also among the welcoming party."... (supplying additional names)

Papandreou at Wreath Laying

LD121253 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (TASS) -- A ceremony was held at the Moscow State University today to present Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, with a diploma as honorary doctor of that university.

On the same day, Andreas Papandreou laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The head of government of the friendly state was accompanied by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Boris Aristov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs. Andreas Papandreou arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Papandreou Attends Ballet

LD121704 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of the Republic of Greece, has watched at the Bolshoy Theatre tonight the ballet "Nutcracker" by the great Russian composer Petr Tchaikovskiy.

Together with the guest in the central box of the theatre was Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Andreas Papandreou arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Gromyko-Papandreou Meeting

LD130728 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a meeting in the Kremlin with Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic.

Andreas Papandreou arrived in Moscow on Monday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Papandreou To Visit Leningrad

LD131025 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Republic of Greece today left Moscow for Leningrad. He is in the Soviet Union since Monday on an official visit of the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The prime minister was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, [and] other officials.

Greek Spokesman on Visit

LD121836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1809 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (TASS) -- "The Greek side is completely satisfied with the results of the talks and conversations held over the past 2 days," Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister of the government presidium (for press affairs), stated today at a press conference held here for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the official visit to the USSR by the prime minister of the Greek Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

Appraising the Soviet-Greek talks, he reported that prospects had arisen for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries and the specific implementation of two major projects. One is the construction of a gas pipeline to supply Soviet natural gas to Greece. A start on its construction is planned for 1986. The other project is the construction of a metro in Athens, with participation by Soviet organizations.

The Greek Government spokesman reported to journalists that a number of agreements had been signed today, as well as a Soviet-Greek protocol on annual consultations providing for the holding of consultations between the USSR and Greece on international problems and issues of bilateral relations. There was an exchange of aides memoirs on further cooperation in the sphere of economics.

The Greek Government spokesman reported that the question raised by the Greek side on increasing exports of Greek goods to the USSR and on the construction of two hotels and a fruit processing plant on the territory of the Soviet Union by Greek construction organizations was agreed in principle.

Commentary on Relations

LD121347 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The Soviet people, who are tied to the Greek people by traditional feelings of friendship, welcome the Greek prime minister's visit to our country, the newspaper PRAVDA writes. Soviet citizens express the conviction that this visit will make a serious contribution to the strengthening of the relations of good-neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Greece and to the development of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation of the two countries in the interests of establishing peace and international security.

This conviction, our commentator writes, is founded on the rich experience of communication between the peoples of our countries, on the historically conditioned feelings of goodwill and mutual affection, as well as on the experience of the fruitful, mutually advantegous development of bilateral relations, noted by its steadily rising direction. There are no contentious issues of any kind between our countries that could hinder the further broadening and deepening of these relations.

The long-term program of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation signed in 1983 is being successfully fulfilled. Commercial exchanges are expanding. Relations in other fields are being strengthened. It has proven to be no obstacle that the Soviet Union and Greece belong to different military-political blocs. The Soviet Union, as its leaders have repeatedly stressed, is prepared to develop its cooperation with all states based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Such cooperation not only benefits both states but also contributes to the cause of peace. The fact that our countries' positions coincide or converge on a whole series of topical, international problems allows our countries to cooperate successfully in the international arena as well. This relates first and foremost to the problems of safeguarding peace and security in Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, and even in the world at large, as well as to the problems of reducing nuclear and conventional weapons, averting a nuclear holocaust, creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and other regions of Europe, consolidating detente, the nonuse of force and the peaceful settlement of burning problems, eradicating hotbeds of tension, and the just settlement of the Cyprus problem. There exists, therefore, a broad sphere of action between the Soviet Union and Greece for the good of the whole world. At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, there is a broad sphere of joint action by the Soviet Union and Greece in favor of establishing peace and security. As it emerges from statements made at various levels by Greek state officials, Greece stands for the success of this conference; this is also desired by the Soviet Union.

There is great appreciation in the Soviet Union of the fact that Greece, together with India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, and Argentina, signed the New Delhi Declaration that calls on the nuclear countries and governments of the world to take all necessary steps for the earliest possible end to the nuclear arms race with a view to eliminating nuclear weapons and the removal of the very threat of nuclear war.

As is known, Greece is opposed to the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe and condemns the star wars programs being worked out by Washington. In December 1984 the Greek Government officially reviewed its military doctrine which had been previously based on the assumption of a threat from the north, that is from the socialist member-states of the Warsaw Pact. All this creates a favorable climate for the development of the relations of Greece with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, (?and) it will contribute to stability on the European Continent, our commentator writes in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS GREEK-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM111331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan "Letter From Greece": "Banners of Friendship Over Piraeus"]

[Excerpt] Speaking to Soviet journalists in Athens, Minister of Merchant Marine Y. Katsifaras said that the 1983 visit to Greece by N.S. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, provided a significant boost to the development of peaceful and friendly cooperation and bilateral commercial relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece.

One of this visit's important results was the signing of a long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries. Y. Katsifaras stressed the exceptional importance of growing ties between the two countries in sea shipping. "The considerably larger volume of Greek vessels chartered by Soviet organizations helps resolve not only a number of exceptionally important problems but also some social ones as, for example, the reduction of unemployment in the Greek Merchant Marine. The Soviet Union has gained a position among our most reliable partners," he concluded.

K. Khatziantoniou, general director of "Syros," one of the largest Greek shipping companies, gave an equally high assessment of cooperation in the sphere of trade and economic ties:

"We are extremely pleased with our sincere and mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet side. Quite recently our firm acquired 2 hydrofoil passenger ships in the USSR to add to our existing 15. The 'flying dolphins' -- which is how people in Greece describe your high-speed 'Kometa' and 'Kolkhida' ships -- have become the most popular means of communication between the mainland and many Greek islands."

S. Gourdosmikhalis, president of the Greek Shipowners Union, declared at a press conference: "We resolutely oppose the use of so-called sanctions against socialist community countries, which are imposed on us by our 'Common Market' partners."

Business links between the states are, of course, far from limited to trade alone. The "Kardia" and "Pournari" thermal electric power stations, built with the USSR's participation, are operating successfully. Another two stations -- "Amindaion" and "Ayious Dhimitrios" -- are being built and fitted with Soviet power engineering equipment. Suffice it to note that these power stations, including the ones under construction, will account for almost one-third of Greece's total power generation capacity.

"People in Greece attach great importance to the materialization of the large-scale plan to build an alumina production plant," IZVESTIYA's correspondent was told by T. Metaxatos, chief engineer of the firm "Metek" which is conducting the preparatory work. "The production of 600,000 metric tons of alumina with the subsequent purchase of a large part of this output by the Soviet country will help resolve urgent problems of boosting Greece's export potential, which is quite important under the conditions of our country's continuing trade deficit."

It is noteworthy that a favorable atmosphere also prevails in the two countries' political relations. Greece's peace-loving foreign policy, its specific steps in the cause of the struggle for detente and disarmament and for creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and its opposition to such militarist plans as the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe and the use of space for military purposes cannot but encounter a positive response among the Soviet people.

Speaking of the proximity of political positions and stable trends in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Greece, one cannot fail to mention the mutual ties and mutual enrichment of the two cultures, rooted back in the distant past. These ties are based on the reciprocal and unquenchable desire of the two peoples to know each other better. Cultural exchanges between the two countries are developing on an increasingly broad scale. Soviet movies can be seen increasingly often on the screens of movie theaters in Athens. The Greek stage is familiar with our theatrical and other artistic collectives. This year Greece is impatiently awaiting the visit by Leningrad's Korov State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater. Invited to participate in celebrations of the 2,300th anniversary of Salonika's founding, the collective of Belorussia's opera and ballet theater will also take part in the traditional Athens festival.

One of the Greek capital's movie theaters is preparing for yet another week's festival of Soviet movies.

...I had the opportunity to attend a concert given in Piraeus by the Black Sea Fleet's song and dance ensemble. Thousands of citizens gathered around the temporary stage in the central square opposite the town hall, from where the pool of Piraeus harbor, dotted with lights, was clearly visible. Broad-shouldered dockers and weather-beaten seamen welcomed each item on the program with enthusiasm and stormily applauded with their overworked hands. Many times, hearing a familiar tune, they joined in the singing. The invisible ties that developed between performers and audience spoke better than anything else of the friendly feelings nourished for one another by the Soviet and Greek peoples.

USSR, GREECE SIGN MERCHANT MARINE MEMORANDUM

LD121455 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Guidelines for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Greece in sea shipping in 1985-1990 have been reflected in a memorandum signed here today by Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofeiy Guzhenko and Greek Merchant Shipping Minister Yeoryios Katsifaras.

The memorandum envisions exchanges of business visits, joint seminars to exchange experience on advanced methods of organisation of shipping and improvements in loading and unloading operations at the ports of the two countries. It calls upon Soviet and Greek shipping organisations to contribute to the development of contacts between the shipowners of the two countries in charter operations, ship building and repairs on a healthy commercial basis. The USSR and Greece have reached agreement to continue practicing large-scale exchanges of opinion on outstanding problems of international shipping and the activities of international shipping organizations.

At the next session of the bilateral commission for shipping the countries will work out agreement on a specific program for the expansion of cooperation to the year 1990.

Ten years ago the Soviet Union and Greece signed an inter-governmental agreement on merchant shipping, which incorporates a number of important principles of the freedom of merchant sea shipping. It envisions, in particular, the granting of the most favoured nation treatment on a reciprocal basis.

The overwhelming majority of freight in bilateral trade is carried by sea. The USSR supplies Greece with oil and petroproducts, machinery, equipment and chemicals. The main items of Greek exports to the Soviet Union are farm produce, diverse equipment and ferrous rolled stock. The volume of freight carried between the ports of the two countries has exceeded five million tons during the past few years. The bulk of freight in Soviet-Greek trade is carried by Soviet and Greek shipowners on the basis of parity.

SPEECH FURTHER AGGRAVATES U.S.-GREEK RELATIONS

LD112106 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 11 TASS -- Differences between the United States and Greece aggravated sharply of late. This was admitted here by Richard Haas, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for policy (European and Canadian affairs). In his speech devoted to the U.S.-Greek relations, a high official of the U.S. Department of State made no secret that Washington views Greece through the prism of its military-strategic designs.

Trying to intimidate Greece with the alleged "Soviet military menace", Richard Haas demanded complete obedience from the Greek Government.

FURTHER REPORTS ON 25TH FRENCH CP CONGRESS

Further Debate Reported

PM120949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA, TASS correspondents I. Shchedrov, Yu. Lopatin dispatch: "At the PCF Congress"]

[Text] Paris, 9 Feb -- The routine, 25th, French Communist Party [PCF] Congress is into its 4th day in the proletarian Paris suburb of Saint-Ouen. Dozens of delegates representing the country's main regions, the major federations, and PCF local organizations have been taking part in the discussion on the PCF Central Committee report delivered by G. Marchais, party secretary general.

During the discussion the overwhelming majority of speakers supported the general line set out in the Congress draft resolution and Central Committee report. Individual delegates expressed disagreement with a number of important provisions in the documents. In the ensuing debate many speakers criticized these statements diverging from the general line. Voting was held today on the PCF Central Committee report. It was approved by the overwhelming majority of votes.

The speech by the well-known economist and PCF Politburo member P. Herzog (Haute-Seine Department) was devoted to an analysis of the reason of the consequences of the unabating crisis. Stressing that the root cause of the phenomenon is capitalism itself and the laws inherent in it, he came out sharply against the economic course of "modernization" pursued by the French big bourgeoisis and the socialist government, a course that starts, as a rule, with mass redundancies. P. Herzog stressed that the development of a mass movement to unite most of the people against the attacks of the right, to curb unemployment, and to defend the working people's gains is of exceptionally great importance in the prevailing situation.

A number of speeches exposed increasingly frequent, shameful cases of persecution of Communists and activists in trade unions and other progressive organizations by the authorities and the bosses.

On behalf of PCF veterans the delegates and guests at the congress were greeted by Fernand Grenier, one of the most senior and popular figures in the French workers' and communist movement. Our generation, he said, experienced successes and failures, we had nights of celebration and days of sorrow, but even now we have the most fraternal feelings for the men and women who are continuing our struggle.

Roundly denouncing the slander campaign launched against the Communist Party and its congress by the bourgeois mass media, F. Grenier recalled that since the PCF birth it has been subject to crude attacks from class enemies. Once their targets were outstanding leaders of the party such as Marcel Cachin, Maurice Torez, Jacques Duclos, and Waldeck Rochet, and now the targets are its current leaders. The dearest thing, he stressed, is party unity.

In conclusion, F. Grenier stated that it is necessary to conduct a resolute campaign against the present profound crisis in capitalist society. The sole genuinely radical way out corresponding to working people's interests is along the path of socialism.

Etienne Fajon, the most senior member of the PCF Central Committee, has participated in preparations for 19 PCF Congresses. Since its foundation in 1920, he said, addressing the delegates, the PCF has been true to its main goals -- defending the interests of the working people and the country and building socialism. Stating his approval for the draft resolution put to the congress, E. Fajon stressed that today there is no way of moving forward toward socialism other than creating a new unification of the majority of the people.

Tomorrow is the final day of the congress.

Appeal Adopted

PM121558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS own correspondents: "Appeal to the People"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Feb -- As has already been reported, the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee elected by the 25th PCF Congress held its first plenum yesterday.

Georges Marchais was reelected PCF secretary general.

The following were elected members of the PCF Politburo: G. Ansart, M. Bertrand, C. Billard, P. Blotin, M. Vincent, L. Viannet, M. Gremetz, J.-C. Gayssot, H. Krasucki, A. Lajoinie, F. Lazard, R. Leguen, R. Laroy, P. Laurent, G. Marchais, G. Moreau, R. Picquet, G. Plissonier, C. Poperen, C. Fiterman, P. Herzog, and G. Hermier.

The following were elected secretaries of the PCF Central Committee: M. Gremetz, J.-C. Gayssot, A. Lajoinie, P. Laurent, G. Moreau, G. Plissonier, and C. Fiterman.

The final session of the 25th PCF Congress was held in the afternoon at the Saint-Ouen Palais des Sports.

A. Lajoinie, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, read out the "Appeal to the French People by the 25th PCF Congress," which was adopted by delegates to the Supreme Party Forum with much enthusiasm and to the accompaniment of tumultuous and prolonged applause. It provides a profound analysis of the political situation prevailing in the country and of the economic and social crisis and explains the program for a struggle to overcome it adopted by the congress.

The French Communists have called for the creation of a broad people's front to protect the country's independence from attempts at "European integration" and from U.S. expansionism and to develop cooperation, friendship, and peace with all countries.

United in a single formation with other peoples in the world, the appeal says, we can create an insuperable barrier to the sinister specter of nuclear apocalypse and the monstrous "star wars" plans with which Reagan is threatening the world and achieve a reduction of arms arsenals everywhere in our world.

The FCF, the appeal enphasizes, is the only political force in the country which calls for a struggle against the crisis of capitalism, While we are profoundly devoted to our motherland, at the same time we express solidarity with the broad movements of peoples in the world struggling for their liberation and for peace. This is the real hope of all mankind.

U.S. USES MEETING TO PUSH SPACE ARMS PLANS

LD111334 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 11 TASS -- The annual conference, held by the West German military-scientific "Wehrkunde" society, which was held in Munich, was used to build up plans of the American Administration in militarisation of outer space.

Emissaries of Washington -- Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary on Questions of International Security Policy Richard Perle and Assistant U.S. Secretary of State of European Affairs Richard Burt came to the capital of Bavaria to exert massive pressure on U.S. West European allies so as to draw them to furthering these dangerous plans. They praised in every way the so-called "initiative" of President Reagan in the sphere of "strategic defense", that is deployment of the arms race in outer space. Richard Burt made gross anti-Soviet fabrications to justify U.S. attempts to proliferate the arms race into outer space.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, Prime Minister of Bavaria Franz-Josef Strauss, who participated in the conference, actually unconditionally supported Washington's plans of militarisation of outer space. Besides, Woerner overtly stated that the Bundeswehr's combat might is to be built-up in the next few years. It will get about a thousand tanks, different ships and submarines. The Bundeswehr's strength will be brought to 1,340,000 men.

American plans were criticised at the conference by prominent leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Bundestag's Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommission, Egon Bahr. It is necessary to prevent the space armaments race, he stressed. It is monstrous that efforts of talented scientists and engineers are directed at elaborating armaments programmes the aim of which is destruction of our planet.

Serious reservations as to American plans of militarisation of outer space were expressed by France's Defense Minister Charles Hernu and a number of other participants in the conference. These plans, said Charles Hernu, lead to a new twist in the arms spiral and instability in the world. It is peaceful outer space alone that acould become the prerequisite for reduction of armaments on earth.

The party of the "Greens" also denounced official Bonn's stand with regard to American "star wars" plans.

Commentator Views Conference

LD112138 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 11 Feb 85

["The United States: Arms Twisting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The U.S. Administration is conditioning its NATO allies with a view both to winning their propaganda support for the U.S. "star wars" program and direct participation of Western Europeans in the research effort to develop space weapons. Addressing the annual conference of Wehrkunde society which drew to a close in Munich, U.S. officials stated the United States would like to draw Western Europe into realization of "star wars" program, promising it a "nuclear shield" in return.

The speech by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger which was read at the conference called upon Western European governments to support President Reagan's space weapons program which is being passed off as a "strategic defense program". However, a majority of experts in Western Europe are of the opinion that U.S. "star wars" plans will have a destabilizing effect on relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, and, in the words of Charles Hernu, the French defense minister, Washington's space arms programs are headed for a new spiral of the arms race and greater instability in the world.

Richard Perle, assistant U.S. defense secretary for international security policy, told listeners that the United States would "find a way" for ensuring participation of Western Europeans in that research work. The stake is made, above all, on attracting West Germany, some of whose officials are fairly interested in being involved in big-time American policy in outer space. Seeing that Bonn is interested, the U.S. Administration would like to use the F.R.G. as a means of bringing pressure to bear on Paris.

Commenting on the differences that made themselves felt at the conference in Munich, the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES notes that Western Europeans failed to achieve unanimity on the issue of "star wars". Broad sections of the population strongly condemn U.S. plans for space militarization and demand that the governments of their countries dissociate themselves from Washington's programs. What we see here is complete unanimity. As to the governments of NATO countries, there is really no common view on the issue of supporting the U.S. space militarization program. Sober-minded politicians are well aware what consequences the race in space weapons will lead to. It will upset the entire structure of strategic balance in the world and dramatically heighten the threat of nuclear war.

USSR, FRG CONSULT ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

LD122337 Moscow TASS in English 2317 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 12 TASS -- Soviet-West German consultations on the problem of preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons were held in the capital of the FRG on February 11-12. Discussed during the consultations were matters connected with this year's forthcoming third conference to review the observance of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as well as problems of further strengthening the regime of non-proliferation and enhancing control over the international exchanges in the nuclear field and of raising the effectiveness of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Taking part in the consultations from the Soviet side were V. Petrovsky, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, senior officials of the ministry and of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy, and from the West German side -- W. Ungerer, head of a department of the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Technology and the Ministry of Economics of the FRG.

The USSR delegation were received by A. Mertes, minister of state at the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PATOLICHEV, SWEDEN'S HELLSTROM DISCUSS TRADE

LD121117 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Today talks began in Moscow with the Swedish trade delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom. Moscow radio observer Stanislav Sakharov writes:

The visit of the Swedish foreign trade minister is of great importance to both countries. On the whole Soviet-Swedish trade relations show a positive development. In the period 1970-1982 the Soviet-Swedish goods exchange more than trebled to reach R770.3 million, or 7 billion Swedish kronor, in 1982. If we examine the development of Soviet-Swedish links in the last few years, we find reasons for optimism. Since 1984 Swedish firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations have, despite the complicated international situation and the difficulties in world trade, conducted talks and signed a number of contracts. The goods exchange in 1984 amounted to 8 billion kronor.

The delegation, which has arrived in Moscow and is led by Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom, includes representatives of major Swedish firms. Talks with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev began today. Visits to Soviet ministries and trade organizations will follow.

In Moscow we are aware of Minister Hellstrom's opinions, which he has expressed in the newspaper DAGENS INDUSTRI and other articles and interviews. He feels the existing difficulties in Soviet-Swedish trade are temporary and that the two countries can surmount them and attain the targets set up for the eighties -- that is, to double the volume of bilateral trade. We in Sweden, the minister said, are interested in developing our trade with the Soviet Union. Our relations are based on the principle of mutual advantage. The Soviet Union's extensive economic plans benefit from Sweden's industrial specialization and provide good preconditions for increased trade.

The 12th session of the governmental commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation which is in progress in Stockholm, our observer writes, and the visits of Soviet ministers of Sweden last year map out the most promising fields for cooperation. Exploitation of oil and gas deposits on the seabed, energy-saving technology, chemical industry, agriculture, and transportation are among these. There are great possibilities for border trade development. Sweden is also interested in buying Soviet goods.

The high-level dialogue was introduced in Moscow today in the spirit of neighborliness and with the hope of further developing economic, scientific, and technological contacts between Sweden and the Soviet Union.

EEC TO DISCUSS U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLANS IN ROME

LD120704 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Rome February 12 TASS -- The foreign ministers of the ten member countries of the European Economic Community will open their meeting in the Italian capital today. The agenda of the meeting includes major international problems, primarily East-West relations in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva. The news agency ANSA points out that the foreign ministers will evaluate the U.S. Administration's "star wars" plans, envisioning the development of new deadly armaments. According to the news agency, only the West German Government has so far given unconditional support to those plans, the fulfilment of which, in the view of the world public, will escalate dramatically the threat of thermonuclear war.

The other West European countries, the news agency says, show wariness and restraint on the issue and are worried that reckless steps may subvert East-West dialogue.

The ministers will also review the situation in the Middle East, which remains tense because of Israel's expansionistic policy and unlimited political, economic and military aid given to Tel Aviv by the United States. Problems of countering international terrorism are prominent on the agenda as well.

EEC 'SURPRISED' AT U.S. DEMANDS FOR STEEL TALKS

LD121846 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels February 12 TASS -- Washington demanded from the Common Market "urgent consultations" concerning a reduction of the volume of the export of West European steel products to the U.S. market. Official representatives of the Commission of the communities said here that the EEC is concerned over the new U.S. demand coming a month after the two sides, it seemed, settled their conflict over the volume of the export of West European steel pipes to the USA.

We are surprised at the United States demands for consultations, a spokesman of the commission said. He pointed to President Reagan's pronouncements in the recent address on the state of the union about the need of widening international trade. In reality the U.S. Administration does not promote the development of international trade, which is shown by the demand for consultations, the spokesman said.

IZVESTIYA HITS BRITISH PLAN TO USE TRIDENT II

LD031345 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 3 Feb 85

["Why Should Britons Need 'Trident-2'?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 3 TASS -- A lively discussion is currently under way in Britain on the issue of reequipment of the British submarines with the latest United States "Trident-2" nuclear missile systems, which is planned for the early nineties, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. In keeping with the United States-British agreement concluded in March 1982 it is planned to install them in four British submarines. The aggregate yield of the new missiles will exceed almost tenfold that of the "Polaris" missiles, which are among the arms of the British submarines. The newspaper cites the basic tactical and technical characteristics of the "Trident-2" and continues:

There is no need to explain that the deployment of this nuclear weapon in the British submarines would considerably influence the strategic situation in Europe. But will it strengthen Britain's security?

At any rate, practically all of Britain's opposition parties are resolutely rejecting the "Trident" programme as an unnecessary and dangerous one. Unnecessary because its implementation will cost the Britons the vast sum of 10-14 billion pound sterling (it shall be recalled that originally the programme was estimated to be worth five billion). It is considered dangerous because it would further destabilise the international situation and put up serious obstacles in the way towards a disarmament agreement.

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT VIEWED

PM111700 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[International observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Tel Aviv's Latest Maneuver"]

[Excerpts] Another Israeli has been visiting Washington. This time it is Yitzhaq Rabin. He is familiar with the transatlantic route. As prime minister of Israel he mastered it quite well. This time Rabin was visiting the U.S. capital as defense minister. He was received by President Reagan and met with Secretary of State Shultz, the president's national security adviser, McFarlane, and leading members of Congress. The head of the Israeli military department's main talks were held at the Pentagon and, above all, with Pentagon chief Weinberger.

It should be stressed that Rabin's overseas trip was timed to coincide with the so-called "withdrawal" of the occupation forces from southern Lebanon. Tel Aviv clearly decided to make full use of this fact. Why? Let us investigate.

Israel decided to use the announcement of the troop "withdrawal" from southern Lebanon -- perhaps primarily -- to give its overseas "strategic ally" a somewhat more thorough "shock." Tel Aviv began claiming that the withdrawal of the military subunits would harm Israel's "security." To compensate for this, the Zionist rulers state, Tel Aviv needs a further increase in the military and economic assistance which it receives from the United States each year and, what is more, an urgent increase.

Let us recall that in the current fiscal year the Israelis will receive a total of almost $4 billion in financial grants from Washington including "emergency aid." As THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports, the Israeli leadership now wants this level of U.S. military-economic assistance to be maintained not only this year but for the next 3 years. And not just maintained: It wants the bulk of the $12 billion it has requested to be granted as a gift.

Defense Minister Rabin visited Washington after Tel Aviv had made this "wish" known to the U.S. side. The fact that the Israeli visitor's main talks were held at the Pentagon is highly significant. According to U.S. newspapers, Rabin's discussions with Weinberger were on the specific details of the military supplies that form part of this assistance, and Rabin had no doubt that this assistance would, of course, be satisfactory. He was asking in particular for increased supplies of modern aircraft, helicopters, air and antitank missiles, and the very latest munitions. In other words, the talks were concerned with nothing other than continuing to ensure Tel Aviv's "qualitative military superiority" over the neighboring Arab states.

You can tell that the talks in Washington turned out favorably for Israel by the fact that Rabin, addressing a press conference in the U.S. capital, expressed complete satisfaction at his meetings with leading figures in the Reagan administration and noted that they showed "understanding and a readiness" to assist Tel Aviv in achieving its goals. Rabin confirmed that the bulk of the U.S. aid in Fiscal 1986, amounting to at least $4 billion, will be spend on supplies of combat hardware and military euqipment. According to Rabin, agreement was reached on allocating Tel Aviv over $200 million specifically for the development of the very latest Israeli fighter-bomber, the Lavi.

That was what Rabin thought necessary to describe at the Washington press conference. But when he had returned to Tel Aviv the U.S. newspapers reported some details about the other U.S.-Israeli accords.

For example, the sides examined the question of expanding joint U.S.-Israel operations in the Near East on the basis of an earlier memorandum on strategic cooperation. The press is also highlighting a statement by the U.S. leaders on their negative attitude to convening an international conference on the Near East. As an alternative the U.S. side agreed to Israel's plan to change the correlation of forces in the region in its favor. This plan provides that, parallel with Israeli troop "withdrawal" from southern Lebanon, there will be a strengthening of ties with those countries with which the United States and Israel have diplomatic relations, so as to reinforce Israel's positions in the Arab world. This is nothing but a continuation of the bankrupt Camp David process.

Other possible changes in the correlation of forces in the Near East were examined at the same time. In this connection commentators are drawing attention to the fact that the Israeli defense minister discussed with the U.S. side the tactic of "preventive strikes" against southern Lebanon. By all accounts he received the U.S. officials' "go-ahead." It is noteworthy that at the same time ABC-TV reported that "the Pentagon expects that in the near future it will receive the order to deliver preemptive strikes against terrorist groupings in Lebanon."

As we can see, the efforts of Israel and its U.S. protector are still designed to maintain Lebanon as the Near East "trouble spot." Both "strategic allies" need this in their world public from the questions of an overall Near East settlement. Especially since the transatlantic visit by yet another Tel Aviv envoy and his talks in the U.S. capital demonstrate that the United States and Israel intend to follow their usual "route" in Near East affairs -- that of striving for U.S.-Israel hegemony by means of joint efforts.

Seeing increasingly clearly the self-seeking nature of U.S. policy in the Near East, the Arab countries are resolute in support of the Soviet peace proposals regarding this region. For example, in an interview in the newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, King Husayn of Jordan not only condemned U.S. policy in the Near East but also welcomed the Soviet initiative on convening an international conference, stressing that such a forum is the only means of achieving a settlement in the region.

In fact, the Soviet proposals put forward last summer are the fullest when it comes to ways and opportunities for achieving a Near East settlement. They stress that such a settlement can only be achieved by collective efforts involving all the interested sides including the PLO -- the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative. The settlement must provide for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and the safeguarding of the right of all the states of this region to an independent and secure existence.

This is the only way to achieve a just and lasting Near East peace. And those who prefer to stick to the same old "route" of aggression in the region cannot escape this fact.

IZVESTIYA ON PROSPECTS FOR KING FAHD'S U.S. VISIT

PM111554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Story of a Visit"]

[Text] The official visit to Washington by King Fand of Saudi Arabia -- the first since 1977 -- begins Monday, 11 February.

According to the U.S. press, the Saudi side intends for it to culminate in the signing by the monarch and President Reagan of a major agreement on U.S. arms deliveries to the Arab kingdom, including the most modern fighter-bombers and antiaircraft and antitank missiles. The total amount of the proposed deal is around $8.5 billion. At the same time it is being claimed that the most fierce proponent of its signing was U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. And how! After all, it promises further multibillion sums for the U.S. military-industrial complex, including its Californian branch, which Mr Weinberger represents.

But at the end of January it became known in the U.S. capital that the paragraph concerning the signing of the arms deal was being excluded from the program of King Fahd's visit. The Reagan administration announced that it was halting the signing of new agreements on arms sales to Arab countries for several months in order to carry out a "comprehensive review" of the question of the "links between U.S. aid in the matter of ensuring security and peace and stability in the region." Revealing the ulterior motive behind the White House's actions, THE NEW YORK TIMES, citing official U.S. Government spokesmen, stressed that "the decision on this was adopted mainly in order to avoid clashes in the near future with certain congressmen on the question of sales of a significant number of F-15 fighters and other hardware to Saudi Arabia." The newspaper report went on to directly point out that "certain congressmen" means supporters of Israel.

So that there is no doubt that the step taken by the U.S. Administration was, to put it mildly, unilateral, I will note that it coincided with a trip to Washington -- also on an official visit -- by Israeli Defense Minister Rabin. After his meeting with President Reagan the White House announced the decision to considerably increase U.S. military aid to Tel Aviv as of this October, raising it to almost $2 billion in cash terms and granting it as a gift. "The Administration is asking for this sum," spokesman L. Speakes explained, "to help Israel meet its needs in the security sphere in the forthcoming fiscal year and to ensure that Israel maintains its qualitative military advantage in the region." It could not have been put more clearly!

The arms race in the Near East whipped up by the U.S. Administration is already disgusting enough. But in the context of Washington's new doctrine of "giving the countries of the region the opportunity of fighting for themselves and agreeing among themselves" it is particularly sinister for the Arab peoples and states. All the more so if the sympathies and antipathies of the U.S. arms suppliers are known in advance. Therefore, when the White House announces a "comprehensive review" of the question of the "link between U.S. aid in the matter of ensuring security and peace and stability in the region," it must be realized that what is in mind is "peace and stability" under the domination of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance." There is no other interpretation of Washington's actions.

Clearly, that was how Riyadh too initially interpreted the "signals" from overseas, since the U.S. press was for a time awash with rumors about the possible calling off of the Saudi monarch's U.S. visit. THE WASHINGTON TIMES even gave serious grounds for this possibility, citing a former U.S. diplomat who said: "If the king comes, he will be in a ridiculous position. He will just be patted on the head, paid a few compliments for his anticommunism, and sent home empty-handed." However, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Saudi ambassador to the United States, refuted the rumors that the visit would be called off, stating that "reducing it to one specific problem of bilateral relations is a mistake" and that the king intends to discuss many important problems in Washington, including the question of peace in the Near East.

When official Saudi spokesmen speak of peace in the Near East, we must assume that they have in mind the Near East settlement whose principles were contained in the well-known "Fahd plan," which later provided the basis for the decisions of the September 1982 Pan-Arab Summit Conference in Fes.

This program contains two fundamental stipulations: liberation of Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, from Israeli occupation, and restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state. It presupposes the recognition of the PLO as an equal participant in talks, and collective efforts in the quest for a fair and all-encompassing solution to the problem, by no means least of all because it envisages firm international guarantees for this solution.

Nevertheless, the Israelis and, most important of all, Tel Aviv's American patrons do not want to even hear of anything remotely resembling a just Near East settlement. This is how Defense Minister Rabin summed up their present common stance following his recent visit to Washington. Israel, he emphasized, wishes to achieve "economic improvement" without "dangerous cuts" in its military potential, resolve the Lebanon crisis (instead of unconditionally withdrawing the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon -- K.G.), and "achieve a thaw in relations between Israel and Egypt." Rabin furthermore pointed out that full support for Tel Aviv was expressing during talks with top officials of the U.S. Administration and congressional leaders.

It is furthermore, impossible to say that the U.S.-Israeli "strategic allies" are not looking to the future. And how do they see it? I will quote the words spoken by the very same Rabin, who stated after his White House meeting with President Reagan: "If there is any progress toward peace in the Near East, it will only happen if the United States heads this process with cooperation from Israel and at least one Arab state." This is, therefore, the very same old course of imposing separate deals in the fashion of the Camp David process, which has already caused so much harm to the Arab world. We only have to mention the aggression against Lebanon and the present state of affairs within the Palestinian resistance movement.

It is claimed that, of all the Arab states, the Saudi leadership enjoys the greatest influence in Washington. We only have to wait and see whether the Saudi monarch will manage to change the state of affairs which King Husayn of Jordan recently described as the use of "double standards" by the United States in its relations with Israel and the Arab countries.

'Near East Plan' Revival

PM122005 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Resuscitation Attempts"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Feb -- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has arrived in Washington on an official visit. He will be received by President Reagan in the White House. According to spokesmen in U.S. official circles, the agenda will include the situation in the Near East and also problems in bilateral relations, in particular the question of expanding U.S.-Saudi cooperation in the military and economic spheres.

Statements made by U.S. officials indicate that Washington will try to revive the so-called "Reagan Near East Plan." This plan, put forward in September 1982, failed because it did not obtain the support of Arab states since it met Israel's interests and was directed against Arab countries. As time has shown, this was its essence from the very beginning and this is what it remains today. The United States is now trying to somehow revive this plan for a Near East settlement, and is organizing a series of Arab state leaders' visits to the United States with this end in mind.

Judging by some reports, the United States is allegedly prepared to discuss the question of arms deliveries during the upcoming talks with Saudi Arabia. However, attention is attracted by the fact that Tel Aviv, via the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States, has gotten the White House to agree not to deliver U.S. weapons to any Arab country whose policy does not accord with Israel's interests.

SYRIAN COUNCIL SPEAKER PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

LD111641 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus February 11 TASS -- An extraordinary meeting of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic was held here today. Announcing the results of the referendum, speaker of the People's Council Mahmud al-Zu'bi said that Syria will continue the struggle against the dangerous plans of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the region, will be conducting the policy aimed at a just settlement of the Middle East conflict. He stressed Syria will be developing and strengthening cooperation with all peace forces of the world, above all, with the Soviet Union, a reliable friend of Arab peoples, and with other socialist countries.

Mass meetings and manifestations were held in Damascus and other Syrian cities and populated localities today. Their participants welcomed re-election of Hafiz al-Asad as head of state.

The new term of Hafiz al-Asad in office as president officially starts from March 13 of this year.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS NORTH YEMEN

Tour of Port

LD130415 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1146 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Sanaa, 12 Feb (TASS) The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is paying an official visit to the Yemeni Arab Republic [YAR], is continuing its tour around the country. The Soviet parliamentarians visited the port of Al-Hudaydah, the second largest port in North Yemen. Greeting the delegation, S. al-Jamali, governor of the province, commented that the people of North Yemen and the Soviet Union are linked by traditionally friendly relations, a symbol of which is the port Al-Hudaydah, the largest port [as received] in the YAR, which was built with Soviet assistance. He stressed the great importance for the further development of these relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and YAR.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation spoke highly of the socioeconomic and cultural achievements of the friendly North Yemeni people.

Meeting With YAR President

LD130416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1853 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Sanaa, 12 Feb (TASS) -- YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is here on an official visit, headed by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on issues of bilateral Soviet-North Yemeni relations and certain key international problems.

YSP OFFICIAL VIEWS USSR-PDRY COOPERATION

LD130439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] A press conference devoted to the 16th anniversary of the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has taken place in Aden. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Grachev reports:

[Grachev] Taking part in this press conference were the managers of Soviet-Yemeni projects and leading officials of the Republic's ministries and departments. Addressing the journalists, they stressed that the agreement on economic and technical cooperation has laid a firm foundation for the dynamic development of multifaceted friendly ties between the two countries and has had a beneficial effect on the evolution of the national economy of the young state. Strengthening friendly ties with the Soviet Union is regarded here as a major factor in the country's confident advance along the path of social progress and as a strategic line in the Republic's foreign policy course. Here is what was said in an interview to Moscow radio by Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee:

[Begin Al-Qawi recording in Arabic fading into superimposed Russian translation] Relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen are developing successfully. Over the 16 years of fruitful cooperation, some 40 projects, which are of paramount significance to the country's economy, went into operation or are at the stage of completion. These projects are also a good school for the training of national cadres. During the years of joint work, more than 12,000 Yemeni workers and specialists were trained at building sites and enterprises. Hundreds of Yemenites have received an education in the Soviet Union.

With the USSR's technical assistance, irrigation systems are being created and 127 artesian wells have been drilled in Democratic Yemen, which has made it possible to irrigate more than 6,000 hectares of arid land. A national fishing fleet was created and two fish canning works were built in the towns of Al-Mukalla and Suqtra. Presently, a specialized fishing port is being built in Aden, one of the biggest in the region. Work on the creation of a powerful power engineering complex is proceeding successfully; this will also be one of the biggest in the entire Arabian peninsula and Persian Gulf region. Thus, cooperation in the sphere of the economy provides the base for developing friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen. Our people value these relations. [end recording]

PLO ASKS UN TO PROTECT PALESTINIANS IN LEBANON

LD112256 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 11 TASS -- The Palestine Liberation Organisation made a request to the United Nations to do everything possible to ensure protection and security of the Palestinian people in South Lebanon. A letter of the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations to the United Nations secretary general cites the facts of raids of Israeli troops on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, the raids that became more frequent.

The situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in the south of Lebanon and around them is extremely tense, the PLO representative stresses. Concern is growing among the Palestinians that Israel is about to embark on new massacres so as to compel by terror the Palestinian civilian population remaining in the south of Lebanon to flee.

IRANIAN ENVOY HOLDS REVOLUTION DAY RECEPTION

LD111726 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- Kia-Tabataba'i, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, held a reception today on the occasion of a national holiday -- Revolution Day.

Present at the reception were Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR T.N. Menteshashvili, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR M.S. Kapitsa and other officials.

IRAQ, IRAN WAR REPORTS NOTE GAINS, CASUALTIES

LD121002 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad February 12 TASS -- Yesterday the Iraqi Air Force delivered strikes at enemy troop concentrations at the central sector of the front and in the Maysan sector. The military communique of the high military command says that planes and helicopters of the Iraqi Air Force performed more than 120 combat sorties yesterday, destroying large quantities of enemy materiel, including boats, artillery guns, mortars, shelters, and ammunition depots. Iranian troops also sustained losses in manpower.

Nicosia February 12 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that during the past 24 hours Iranian troops were engaged in fighting at the western sector of the front, destroying several armed personnel carriers and suppressing artillery and mortar positions. Several dozen Iraqi troops were killed or wounded.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON PROGRAM TO BEAT DROUGHT

PM121539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov report: "Meeting on Revolution Square"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Revolution Square and the streets and avenues adjoining it were full of people. Above the columns, banners and placards and scarlet pennants flew and national flags unfurled. Here last Sunday a rally was held involving many thousands of Addis Ababa's working people expressing their resolute support for the address to the nation by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

In connection with the severe economic situation that has taken shape as a result of the unprecedented drought, the party and government have elaborated a number of measures which should help overcome the existing difficulties. The working people's representatives who addressed the rally declared the determination of all the country's citizens to fulfill the tasks advanced by the party.

The Workers Party and the revolutionary government, rally speakers noted, are taking the most resolute measures to provide emergency aid to the suffering population. In fulfillment of a long-term program, more than 200,000 people have been evacuated from the danger zone to fertile, sparsely populated provinces, where the necessary conditions for normal life and farming have been created for the settlers. Another 1.25 million people will be removed by the end of this year.

In conclusion Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, once again voiced confidence in the unity of the party and people, which will enable Ethiopia's working people to overcome the existing difficulties. The forces of imperialism and reaction, he said, have given a hostile reception to the party and government measures. They are striving to use the severe situation in their own selfish interests and want Ethiopia to remain always dependent and subordinate to their diktat. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed confidence that the Ethiopian people will overcome the difficulties and by selfless labor eliminate economic backwardness and build a new, democratic society. In the last decade, he said, the Ethiopian revolution has rejected all hostile attempts to frustrate the implementation of progressive transformations in the country.

Tadese Tamirat, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union, and representative of mass and public organizations who addressed the rally expressed unanimous approval of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee decisions aimed at overcoming national economic backwardness and building the foundations of a socialist society in Ethiopia.

SOVIET, WESTERN AID TO ETHIOPIA DISCUSSED

PM131120 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Teodor Gladkov dispatch under the rubric "From the Writer's Notebook": "The Battle Against the Drought"; capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa-Moscow -- An unprecedented drought has affected a vast part of the continent. In September-October 1984, 27 African states experienced acute food shortages.

Socialist Ethiopia was particularly hard hit. The disaster -- scorching sun and a complete absence of rain -- affected 12 of its 14 provinces, moreover, the provinces which normally produce three-fourths of the country's homegrown food. BY AN UNAHAPPY COINCIDENCE, THE FIRST REPORTS OF THE DISASTER CAME SHORTLY AFTER THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION. WESTERN NEWS MEDIA, NATURALLY, DID NOT FAIL TO LINK THESE TWO EVENTS. HOWEVER THE SLANDEROUS INSINUATIONS HAD NO SUCCESS AMONG THE READERSHIP, CLEARLY BECAUSE OF THEIR UNCONVINCING NATURE, AND HAVE NOW VIRTUALLY DISAPPEARED FROM WESTERN PROPAGANDA.

For the first time in the country's history its revolutionary government and the Workers Party of Ethiopia have taken steps to eliminate the consequences of the drought. For the first time in the many millennia of their history, the people feel that they are being cared for and that they have not been abandoned in their plight.

The party and state leadership have adopted a number of comprehensive measures to combat the drought and the famine. Two programs have been drawn up -- a long-term program (which is particularly important) and an emergency program. The first envisages a substantial increase in agricultural productivity, to be achieved primarily through cooperativization and the utilization of machinery in the fields, large-scale irrigation, and the resettlement of approximately 1 million people in zones with guaranteed climatic conditions (mainly in the southwest) within the next 2 years. Here emphasis is placed on the effective utilization of the country's internal resources and the involvement of the broad masses of working people in implementing this major nationwide program.

There is every reason to believe that this task will be resolved, although it will demand tremendous effort from the entire people, from all sections of the population. Ethiopia also needs emergency aid.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states were the first to hasten to the fraternal people's assistance. Thousands of metric tons of food, medicines, tents, blankets, and construction materials arrived here from the USSR. Our Red Cross and Red Crescent Society has sent food, mainly baby food, and medicines worth 500,000 birr (the local currency).

FOOD IS ALSO ARRIVING FROM WESTERN COUNTRIES, ALTHOUGH NOT IN THE WIDELY PROCLAIMED QUANTITIES, AND FROM VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE CHARITIES. SUDDENLY, ANOTHER FACT CAME TO LIGHT: THE GRAIN AND OTHER GOODS WHICH HAD ALREADY ARRIVED IN THE COUNTRY WERE ACCUMULATING IN THE PORT OF ASEB OR AT THE CAPITAL'S AIRPORT. ETHIOPIA'S ROAD NETWORK IS POOR, AND THIS HEIGHTENED THE TRAGEDY OF THE SITUATION.

Again the Soviet Union came to the rescue. Some 12 AN-12 large-capacity transport planes arrived in Ethiopia. In their holds were 24 MI-8 helicopters and their crews. Soviet tankers brought in the necessary quantities of fuel and lubricants. Dry-cargo ships unloaded more than 300 ZIL-131 trucks and other vehicles at Port Aseb. The passenger liner "Shota Rustaveli" brought in hundreds of drivers mechanics, and auxiliary personnel.

The Soviet airmen's difficult and at times dangerous work began immediately after their arrival in Ethiopia.

Anatoliy Vladimirovich Mitchenko, the short, thickset, energetic leader of the AN-12 aircraft group, relates:

"The first aircraft landed in Addis Ababa on 3 November, and on 5 November we had already made reconnaissance flights to Aseb, Asmara, and Mekele. The flights began immediately. We delivered food and at the same time evacuated people from assembly points and brought them here to Addis Ababa. We carried -- it is difficult to believe -- 280 people at a time. The refugees in the first groups were very emaciated; hardly anyone weighed more than 40 kg. About three-fourths of the passengers were children... Western pilots refused to carry people for fear of infection. Working 7 days a week, we managed to transport 50,000 people and approximately 10,000 metric tons of food and other goods in the first 6 weeks."

I took part in a flight to Mekele -- the center of Tigre Province, which is particularly hard hit -- on board on aircraft piloted by Mitchenko. As soon as the pilot switched the engines off a trailer truck appeared on the runway. The evacuees began to climb out of it with difficulty onto the scorched ground. Unbelievably thin, barely covered by homespun shirts, with faces like reproductions from frescoes of biblical times, the people formed a long line from the trucks to the aircraft's steps. There were few men; mostly it was women with small children. The children had swollen bellies and there was the peculiar gleam of hunger in their huge black eyes. This is what the eyes of my contemporaries, Leningrad children, evacuated from the blockade looked like.

These people had never before flown in an aircraft, had never seen a steam locomotive, had never traveled in a car. Nevertheless, children will be children. Up in the air, their natural curiosity got the better of their fear of height and their physical weakness. I saw the young passengers press their noses against the portholes and something resembling a smile lit up their sad faces... These children will live. They will never forget to whom they owe their lives...

WITHOUT BELITTLING THE CONTRIBUTION OF ORDINARY AMERICANS RESPONDING TO THE APPEAL FOR HELP, IT MUST BE NOTED THAT U.S. REPRESENTATIVES TRIED TO IMPOSE ON THE ETHIOPIAN SIDE THE CONDITION THAT THEY THEMSELVES WOULD DISTRIBUTE THE FOOD THAT WAS ARRIVING FROM THE UNITED STATES. AS THEY SAW FIT. INVOLUNTARILY A HISTORICAL PARALLEL COMES TO MIND. SOON AFTER THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR IN OUR COUNTRY A FAMINE BROKE OUT IN THE VOLGA REGION. IT TOO WAS CAUSED BY AN UNPRECEDENTED DROUGHT. AN AMERICAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION, THE NOTORIOUS ARA, ON THAT OCCASION TOO INSISTED THAT IT ITSELF WOULD DISTRIBUTE THE FOOD THAT WAS ARRIVING IN SOVIET RUSSIA. AS A RESULT, CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF IT FELL INTO THE HANDS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES AND SPECULATORS.

ACCEPTING WITH DIGNITY THE U.S. PEOPLE'S ASSISTANCE, THE ETHIOPIAN LEADERS FIRMLY REBUFFED ALL ATTEMPTS TO TAKE OVER THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, MAKING IT CLEAR THAT THIS WOULD BE ASSISTANCE BUT INTERFERENCE IN THE COUNTRY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. AT THE SAME TIME THE ETHIOPIAN LEADERS NOTED THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS GIVING AID WITHOUT ANY POLITICAL CONDITIONS. WESTERN PROPAGANDA MEDIA ARE APT TO BELITTLE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SOVIET AID WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT. THEY PASS OVER IN SILENCE THE FACT THAT SOVIET AIRCRAFT, HELICOPTERS, AND TRUCKS HAVE SUPPLIED THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL GOODS TO THE STARVING ETHIOPIANS.

..."When we got back to Addis Ababa a news flash was being broadcast: Soviet aircraft had airlifted to the capital a whole hospital with 100 beds, the latest equipment, its own power plant, and supplies of instruments, equipment, and medicines. Its polyclinic will be able to cater for up to 500 patients per day. Its staff also arrived -- 157 highly skilled medical and technical specialists.

The hospital will be based in the city of Asosa. Here in the fertile region, there are already some 75,000 evacuees from the danger zones. In time, new settlements will be established here for 250,000 people. They will no longer suffer from the thousand-year-old curse called drought....

VOYEVODOV COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RSA-ANC TALKS

MB121549 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Vladimir Voyevodov commentary]

[Text] Reports originating in South Africa say that on 28 December, a South African Government spokesman announced in Cape Town that his government was ready to hold exploratory talks with the ANC [African National Congress], provided the ANC disavowed the use of violence in the pursuit of its freedom goals. This matter is being commented upon by Vladimir Voyevodov:

It is true that peaceful discussions are more preferable than an armed struggle in the pursuit of freedom in South Africa. The ANC had tenaciously adhered to this policy in the years after its founding up to the 1960's. The leaders of this organization, one of the oldest in Africa, spent all those years preaching that peaceful methods should be used in liberating South Africa from the grips of the imperialists and racists. They attempted to dismantle apartheid laws by peaceful means, urging the white people's government to act on and agree to the creation of a nonracial state, which would respect and satisfy the aspirations of all population groups living in South Africa.

The South African Government was recalcitrant on the matter. The tangible lack of success of a liberation struggle based on peaceful methods became crystal clear when the reigns of governmental power fell into the hands of the Nationalist Party in 1948. The leaders of the Nationalist Party made it a fundamental policy to rule that country through apartheid, thereby denying human rights to all the indigenous people. Apartheid laws proliferated. At about the same time, the persecution and harassment of all those determined to achieve a free society began in earnest. The Communist Party was suppressed through parliamentary legislation. We should recall the plight of African females in 1957, when they marched on Pretoria to protest against the pass laws. The brutal suppression of the Cato Manor protests against urban apartheid deserves mention.

In the late 1950's, 156 leaders in the struggle against apartheid were charged with high treason against the South African state. At that time, the majority of the ANC leaders began to review their strategy of nonviolence. The Sharpeville massacre on 21 March 1960 ended all hope for a peaceful resolution of the South African political problem between white racists and the indigenous peoples.

In December 1961, the thunder of violence was heard at many places in South Africa, when the ANC of South Africa launched its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. Many years marked by tough and heroic battles against the racists have passed since the initial effort. Today, Umkhonto we Sizwe is a battle-seasoned fighting force accomplishing laudable gains for the South African freedom struggle. Umkhonto's reputation has echoed throughout South Africa. The rulers of South Africa are very much aware of this fact. They have realized that their days of unfettered rule are numbered. That is why they are now doing their utmost best to prolong and conserve the power they regard as solely theirs.

One specific single aim of the racists is to turn the freedom movement into confused body with no credibility, no respect, and devoid of friends and associates. In that way, the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe leaders' worth would evaporate. To accomplish this aim, several actions have been initiated to discredit the ANC to such an extent that countries neighboring South Africa would cease their moral and political support for the ANC. In such circumstances, disunity and distrust leading to fractricide would thrive.

It is now clear that the racist regime still reserves for itself the right to do whatever it deems fit to destroy the ANC of South Africa. The supposed exploratory talks between the ANC and the racist regime are simply a hoodwink. They are not aimed at establishing peace in South Africa. The most important thing sought by the South African Government is to disarm the ANC and thereby dissuade the patriots from continuing the fight for freedom, as directed by the ANC of South Africa.

The ANC is the very body that is entitled to engage in a military struggle in pursuit of freedom. That fact has been acknowledged in nearly every country worldwide. It is now crystal clear why the ANC refused this type of offer. At the same time it must be made clear that armed violence should definitely cease on the part of the South African Government. In the past 4 months, in an attempt to suppress the freedom movement, the apartheid regime made use of the police and army in an unprecedented fashion. More than 200 people were killed, hundreds were maimed and wounded, and thousands are whiling away their time in jail!

Where is the assurance then, that if the ANC leadership disavows violence there will be progress? The racists are used to lying through their teeth and using armed force to accomplish their objectives. Anything must be expected from this lot. In his recent press interview in Harare, ANC President Oliver Tambo disclosed that talks with the Botha government could only be embarked upon if there was a definite agreement on the absolute dissolution of the apartheid regime in South Africa. If there is no agreement on this basic principle, the ANC will continue with the fight until final victory is accomplished. This is the only sane and realistic way!

CHERNENKO MESSAGE TO ARGENTINE ANTINUCLEAR GROUP

LD130954 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 13 Feb 85

["Konstantin Chernenko's Message to the Leaders of the Argentine Movement 'Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- A message addressed to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has been received from the Argentine movement "Los Cien, Para Seguir Viviendo" ("Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life").

The movement was formed in May 1984 on the initiative of one hundred prominent politicians, public figures, cultural personalities and religious workers of Argentina, who, in accordance with their adopted program, are guided by the humane peaceful motives of helping to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This movement has been joined as its collective members by various political parties, leading trade unions, major universities, and public and youth organizations.

Follows the full text of Konstantin Chernenko's reply to the message of the leaders of the Argentine movement "Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life":

"Dear Gentlemen,

"Thank you for the address you have sent me. It reflects the concern of the people of Argentina and other Latin American countries, which we understand full well, over the increased threat of a nuclear war. You write that the consciousness and conscience of the Argentine people impel you to stand up for the prime human right -- the right to life. This aspiration is deeply consonant with the feelings of the Soviet people. It permeates all activities by our state on the international scene".

"You probably know that the Soviet Union has already pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and this constructive stand has won the approval of the vast majority of the U.N. member states, including at the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly. We have suggested that the United States and other nuclear powers make similar pledges. But that insistent call of ours has been left without response to this day. You probably know that NATO's military strategy provides for the possibility of dealing the first nuclear strike. It is not difficult to imagine the catastrophic consequences the use of nuclear weapons may lead to.

"In the Soviet Union we are deeply convinced that the historical dispute between the different social systems, just, as a matter of fact, as any other disputes and conflicts between states, can and must be settled only peacefully, especially in the present-day world which is oversaturated with weapons of mass annihilation. This is our principled stand. A nuclear war would have catastrophic consequences for humanity. It is time the ruling quarters of the West also woke up to this simple truth of the nuclear age".

"The Soviet Union is consistently opposed to any attempts to upset the existing military equilibrium. We stand for a radical reduction of the arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons on the basis of equality and equal security, for general and complete disarmament, for the elimination of nuclear arms.

"We have proposed that, given the attainment of a corresponding universal agreement, part of the funds that would be released as a result of cuts in military spending be spent on aid to developing countries. But here, too, matters are at a standstill due to the position taken by Western Powers.

"The Soviet leadership does everything possible to normalize the international situation and remove the war threat. We positively appraise the results of the recent Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, where it has been agreed to hold talks between the USSR and the United States on outer space, strategic nuclear arms and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. It is of principled importance that the questions of nuclear and space weapons be resolved at the talks in an organic inter-relationship."

"We insist on this resolutely because the militarization of outer space, the "star wars" plans would give an impetus to a practically uncontrolled arms race in all directions and derail a number of important agreements on limiting the arms race, which remain in force. Mankind's vital interests demand that outer space be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

"In conclusion I would like to stress that these disquieting days make more and more obvious the truth, corroborated by history, that the destinies of the world depend in a huge measure on the will and cohesive actions of the peoples. Today they are both able and called upon to say a firm 'no' to nuclear death and stop the insane arms race. I wish your movement successes in the noble and pressing cause of struggle to safeguard civilization and the very life on earth.

Respectfully, K. Chernenko"

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO USSR

LD130242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers have received a telegram from Fidel Castro expressing gratitude for the fraternal greetings sent on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

CUBAN OFFICIALS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD121102 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Havana February 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Berezhnoi reports: German Amado Blanco, first deputy minister of foreign trade of Cuba, and Ernesto Melendez, first deputy chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, have described trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba a spectacular example of socialist internationalism and disinterested fraternal assistance. They were speaking at a press conference here on Monday.

The 25th anniversary of Soviet-Cuban trade and economic cooperation, which is marked these days, goes beyond the framework of purely economic, scientific, technological and commercial cooperation, German Amado Blanco said. "These are international relations of a fundamentally new type, the political significance of which to our people, who have accomplished the first socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere, is impossible to overestimate," he said.

It is only thanks to the Soviet people's vast material and political support in the form of guaranteed purchases of Cuban sugar at preferential prices and supplies of oil, machinery, grain and other products badly needed by the newly-proclaimed Republic from the USSR that the Cuban revolution was able to hold out at the first stage and develop its gains in the subsequent period.

Ernesto Melendez stressed that, relying on the assistance of their Soviet brothers, the Cuban people have stood up to the tightest economic blockade and constant threats on the part of U.S. imperialists. Over an unprecedentedly short historical time Cuba has carried out industrialization, re-organized its agriculture, develop the building industy, transport and all the essential infrastructure, and strenthened its defenses.

"Formerly a semi-colonial supplement to the United States, our economy has become one of the most developed economies in Latin America and generally in the so-called Third World," Ernesto Melendez said. "We now have an up-to-date power industry with a high-voltage power grid, which will in the next few years be joined by the first of the projected nuclear power stations. Cuba is becoming one of the world's major exporters of dressed nickel ore."

"While having to buy everything, down to buttons, abroad before the revolution," he said, "we are now able to export complete sugar plants, machines, chemicals and sophisticated radio electronic instruments. We now have our own oil, whose production is to grow to up to two million tons a year in the next five-year plan period. But the main thing is that Cuba now has fine national personnel, workers, technicians, engineers and scientists. Practically all of them have received education in the USSR and other socialist countries or have been trained in Cuba."

Both Cuban leaders stressed the tremendous importance of the currently implemented program for all-round cooperation between Cuba and the USSR, which covers the period up to the year 2000, to the future development of their country.

CASTRO ADVOCATES NORMALIZED RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD121726 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 12 TASS -- First secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro declared in favour of the normalisation of inter-state relations between the United States and Cuba. In an interview to the U.S. television company "Public Broadcasting System" he said that improvement of Cuban-American relations could promote the easing of international tension. But Cuba would not forego any of its principles for the sake of relations with the United States. We are not going to give up our banner or alter our ideology, Castro stressed.

The Cuban leader rejected assertions of official representatives of the Reagan administration that Cuba is allegedly engaged in "subversive activity" in Latin America and the "export of the revolution". It is impossible to export the revolution, he stressed. Revolutions are a consequence of internal social, economic and political conditions. We are unable to export the revolution, just as the United States in unable to prevent it, Castro said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BOLIVIAN CP CONGRESS

CPSU Sends Greetings

PM111509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB]

Dear Comrades! Soviet Communists send cordial greetings to the delegates to the Fifth PCB National Congress and wishes for success in the work of the congress, for the strengthening of the party's positions, and for cohesion in its ranks.

The contemporary international situation is characterized by the exacerbation of tension, which has been caused by the aggressive, interventionist policy of the U.S. imperialist circles seeking to impose systems to their own liking everywhere, including in Latin America, flouting the peoples' right to choose their own path for themselves.

Under these conditions it is important for all peace-loving, progressive forces to cooperate in order to rebuff imperialism's aggressive impulses.

For its part the CPSU will continue to do everything possible to remove the danger of war and improve the international climate and will champion the just cause of the peoples waging the struggle for national and social liberation.

Our parties are linked by bonds of fraternal solidarity founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Soviet Communists know well the PCB's consistent, internationalist line and its resolute struggle for the fundamental interests of the working people and the entire people and against the intrigues of the local oligarchy and imperialism aimed at preventing the democratization of sociopolitical life.

We wish Bolivian Communists successes in their activity aimed at wrecking the anti-people designs of reaction and at the country's development along the path of genuine independence and social progress.

Long live the friendship between our countries' Communists and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bolivia!

CPSU Central Committee

Congress Speeches Reported

PM121648 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Congress of Bolivian Communists"]

[Text] La Paz, 11 Feb -- The Bolivian Communist Party Fifth National Congress has opened here. There are 577 delegates taking part in its work.

Following the approval of the congress agenda, Jorge Kolle Cueto, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee, read the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee accountability report for the period 1979-84.

The Bolivian Communist Party forum, the speaker noted, is being held under conditions of a tense international situation and complex domestic political circumstances.

The United States provocative and exceptionally dangerous policy is encountering growing opposition from the world's peoples, the speaker stressed. The socialist community, and primarily the Soviet Union, is marching in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism and for strengthening universal peace and the peoples' security. The USSR advocates socioeconomic progress for developing states.

An analysis of the domestic political situation in Bolivia occupied a significant place in the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee accountability report.

La Paz, 11 Feb -- The Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee accountability report is being debated at the Fifth Bolivan Communist Party Congress, which is continuing here. The main issues on which debate has developed are the domestic political situation in the country, the results of the Bolivian Communist Party's continuing presence in the Democratic and Popular Unity government, and the international situation.

The very fact that Communists are participating in government and the experience they have gained in administering the state are historically significant not only for Bolivia but also for all developing countries, Humberto Ramirez, member of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat, declared. The ministers who are members of the Communist Party have been the initiators of progressive foreign policy and economic measures taken by the government.

The Communists' activity in the government, Marcos Domic, member of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission and deputy in the Republican National Congress, noted, has resulted in the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba and Nicaragua and in a more active and constructive role by Bolivia in the Nonaligned Movement. Such aspects of the government's activity as the expansion of cooperation with socialist and developing countries, the defense of national sovereignty and independence, the expression of fraternal solidarity with peoples in Central America, the Near East, and southern Africa, and the struggle for peace and disarmament have earned it the respect of all progressive mankind.

The experience of our participation in the Democratic and Popular Unity government, Horst Grebe, former minister of labor and trade union affairs, noted, testifies that U.S. imperialism and its monetary and financial organizations are prepared to take any measures if any progressive democratic government affects their interests.

Simon Reyes, member of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat and National Congress deputy, delivered a condemnation of the subversive activity of imperialism and the obligarchies, big landowners, and bankers that are in its service, and also of the opposition in the national congress and the ultraleftist elements. He pointed out the head to draw conclusions from this in connection with the forthcoming general election and when drawing up the new action program for all left-wing forces.

U.S. 'BIG PINE III' EXERCISES BEGIN IN HONDURAS

LD1213l4 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1345 GMT 11 Feb 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants -- Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] Military exercises code-named "Big Pine III" begin in Honduras today. 4,500 American soldiers will be taking part in them. The provocative games are going to continue for 2 months. Here is my colleague Vitaliy Sobolev, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio:

[Sobolev] To begin with, it has to be said that even before 11 February Americans were playing at military games in Honduras, and that after 12 April they will not be giving them up. Earlier, in December and January, the exercises took place at the headquarters while the American soldiers became accustomed to the topics and extended the military installations in Honduras.

Already the Pentagon has constructed 11 bases and 9 airfields here. For at least 2 years Honduras, at Washington's behest, has been gripped in feverish preparations for war on land, at sea, and in the air: Moreover, these preparations are being carried out by the efforts not so much of Honduran troops as of American ones. Honduras too is rearming: In the U.S. draft budget for the new fiscal year, the White House has asked for more than $230 million for Honduras. Furthermore, those American units that come here for maneuvers leave their arms behind in this country when they leave.

U.S. maneuvers in Central America, like the actions of the Somozists and the sabotage carried out by CIA agents in Nicaragua, are, in the words of Washington figures military pressure upon Nicaragua. Besides this, the United States exerts pressure in the economic, diplomatic, and political spheres. As we know, all these aggressive actions by the United States have inflamed the situation in Central America to an extremely dangerous degree. Washington's military games, which have been dragged out for such a long time, are giving rise to all the more concern on the part of Latin Americans and peace-loving forces on earth now that the public has learned of plans worked out by Pentagon strategist for direct aggression against Nicaragua. Because of this, Nicaraguans have been compelled to display heightened vigilance. Also because of this, the campaign of solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution is gaining in intensity throughout the world. May the politicians in Washington -- no matter how much they would like to implement their plans in practice -- continue to fear that that would cost them too much.

MOSCOW AIRS CHILEAN CP DOCUMENT ON ARMED FORCES

PY112347 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The fundamental mission of the Armed Forces is to defend our sovereignty and protect the country's borders, wealth, and inhabitants. In a democratic state, the nation's defense must be based on the harmony of interests shared between the Armed Forces and the people, and the system of defense must be formed by civilians and military men. Our idea on democratization tends to the integration of the Armed Forces in the country's democratic life to make possible a relationship with the people, to divest them of their reactionary and repressive role, and to transform them from enemies into friends of their countrymen. This is the opinion of the Communists and it is clearly stated in a document that has been favorably received in Chilean military circles that had a chance to read it in the past few days.

The document is a declaration of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] entitled "For a National and Democratic Doctrine for the Armed Forces." It reveals the thinking of the party regarding the current role of the Armed Forces, and the alternatives they have to prevent a disaster. The declaration begins by analyzing the U.S. doctrine of national security which, the PCCh notes, is not a Chilean doctrine to defend and serve the Chilean people; it is a foreign doctrine imposed by Yankee imperialism on the armies of Latin America and other parts of the world in order to defend its interests and to subjugate the peoples who struggle to defend their basic wealth and to be masters of their destiny.

Bernardo O'Higgins, says that PCCh delcaration, conceived the fundamental mission of the Armed Forces as one of defending our national sovereignty, protecting the national borders, wealth, and the peace and life of the inhabitants of Chile. Under the doctrine of national security, the mission of the Armed Forces was transformed into one of defending the interests of the imperialists and their domestic allies, mainly those of the financial oligarchy, in opposition to those of the people of Chile who are submitted to oppression, hunger, unemployment, and poverty. This is the essence of the internal war unleashed by the plotters and traitors of 11 September 1973.

The idea of Pinochet, asserts the PCCh document, is to maintain the Chileans under military tutelage indefinitely and to turn civilians and soldiers into irreconcilable enemies. The PCCh adds that neither the civilians nor the military should allow such an aberration contrary to the very foundations of our nation and its Armed Forces. This idea is alien to our character and incompatible with the concept of democracy. Both civilians and military must struggle for the establishment of a new doctrine for the Armed Forces, one that can guarantee the democratic coexistence of the Chilean people. This presupposes as a first step the end of the Pinochet dictatorship and the eradication of the doctrine of national security.

The fundamental mission of the Armed Forces can be none other than defending our national security, protecting the nation's borders, wealth, and inhabitants, the PCCh document underscores. This mission calls for the Armed Forces to cut loose from all foreign dependence, like they now maintain with the U.S. Armed Forces, acting as components of the latter's global deployment and war strategy. In a democratic state, the PCCh adds, the national defense must rest on the community of interests between the Armed Forces and the people, and the system of national defense must be made up both of civilians and soldiers. From the military standpoint, the pivot of such a system must be armed institutions that must constitute a permanent core of professionals who are technically proficient to stand as a deterrent against threats from the outside, and imbued with a new morality and cohesion under the democratic doctrine based on close unity between the people and the Armed Forces.

The establishment of a new military doctrine, the document continues, calls for the democratization of the Armed Forces. In this regard, the PCCh states: Our idea on democratization is oriented at integrating the Armed Forces into the country's democratic life, making possible a rapprochement with the people, divesting them of their reactionary and repressive role, turning them from enemies into friends of their countrymen. This idea sums up the interests expressed by those in uniform. The education imparted in the military institutes, its curricula and programs, and especially their content, must be in harmony with the democratic policy of the state, says the PCCh document.

The document adds that there must be opportunity for all the sons of all Chilean families to enter the officers' schools, without economic, ideological, religious, and social restrictions. The sons of workers must have the same chances to enter those schools, and tuition must not be paid for military education. The democratization of the Armed Forces that the Communists propose presupposes a series of rights that must be fully exercised by officers as citizens of this nation: Universal suffrage for soldiers, noncommissioned and commissioned officers; adherence to any democratic ideology of a religious creed; participation in off-duty hours in social and political organizations and public demonstrations; adequate standard of living with social security benefits equal to any other public servant; normal working hours and leisure time; performance of duties for which they have been trained and hired; participation in organizations through which they can voice their problems to their superiors and to Congress, without implying breach of hierarchy and discipline; equal opportunity for promotions, according to promotion and assignment regulations; a possibility for noncommissioned officers to enter the ranks of commissioned officers; freedom to marry equal to those of civilians; freedom to return to civilian life; a possibility for youths to opt for an alternative civil assistance to the community; equality before the law throught reunification of the judiciary system, limiting the jurisdiction of military justice exclusively to the professional area; modification of the disciplinary regulation, doing away with methods consituting humiliating mistreatment.

Consideration must also be given, says the document of the PCCh, to other proposals being made by members of the military in line with the aforementioned democratizing ideas: the reorganization of the high command, the reform of the Armed Forces statute with the creation of a discipline and assessment council in which servicemen from high graded noncommissioned officers upwards can participate.

A new democratic state, the PCCh document continues, must have the full support of the Armed Forces in order to implement a foreign policy founded on the following principles: 1) A foreign policy supporting peace, disarmament, people's self-determination, and nonintervention; 2) relations among states based on equality; 3) peaceful solutions to border and regional conflict; 4) Latin American integration; and 5) adherence to the policy of nonalignment.

On the internal front, the PCCh document underscores, the principles, values, and performance of the Armed Forces must be oriented to the respect and defense of the popular sovereignty and the democratic expressions thereof. On these bases, the document concludes, the increasing participation of the armed institutions in national development is possible in a democratic regime.

CHILEAN CP ISSUES DOCUMENT ON RECENT PLENUM

PY121935 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The return to democracy is inevitable; it is only a matter of time. This statement was made by the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] during a plenum recently held by its Central Committee. The PCCh reiterated that victory can only be attained through mass struggle and the joint action of all the opposition, including various forms of violence.

The main report to the plenum stated that the Chilean people want to put an end to the dictatorship, the sooner the better. At the same time, the people want to install an advanced democratic regime that will root out fascism, remove its structures, and carry out profound economic and social changes.

The newspaper EL SIGLO has carried an extensive version of the report to the plenum, saying that gradualism and liberalization are out of the question in Chile, that Pinochet will not step down of his own accord, that he will have to be pushed out, and that there is no other way to achieve the objective than the unification of the opposition to wage a resolute struggle. After reviewing events over the past years, especially the large popular demonstrations, the report points out that the situation has come to a point in which the dictatorship cannot stay in power without resorting to violence, terror, and systematic repression.

The report also notes that the U.S. imperialism is concerned over the course of events in Chile. U.S. imperialism realizes that the regime is condemned to death, that it is incapable of dealing with the economic crisis, that it is steadily losing ground politically, and that there is a real possibility of an explosion of popular anger with revolutionary consequences.

In view of this, imperialism is seeking a way out by arranging an agreement between the dictatorship and the bourgeois opposition, for which purpose U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary James Michel has recently visited Chile to meet with government officials and leaders of center-rightist opposition parties.

The report published by EL SIGLO stresses the fact that when contradiction become more extreme and when a real possibility of defeating fascism arises, when the positions and interests of imperialism and oligarch are at evident stake, the conciliatory tendencies spring up from the heart of the bourgeois opposition in different degrees.

The document explains that the main cause of the crisis and economic difficulties in Chile stem from the dominance and thievery of imperialism and the financial oligarchy. Evidence of this is Chile's foreign debt, which is greater than $20 billion.

The report says that the struggle for deposing Pinochet and for recovering democracy is of an anti-imperialist character and it notes that the struggle is also the main political expression of the existing contradiction between the Chilean people and North American imperialism and its partners and servants.

The report says that the people's determination to struggle, with different methods and forms of violence, the growing prestige and influence of the Chilean Communist Party, and the development of more aggressive and united positions of other political sectors, demonstrates that the people earnestly desire the downfall of the dictatorship.

The report points out that in the opposition camp two basic political outcomes are envisaged: a bourgeois democratic outcome; and the other, a popular democratic outcome leading to socialism. The report notes that the various popular sectors are converging on the struggle method despite political or ideological differences. The report mentions the role played by the popular democratic movement as a unifying and mobilization element made up by the Communists, the Socialists, the Movement of the Revolutionary Movement (MIR) and other leftist forces.

The report emphasizes that in order for democracy to return Pinochet must be ousted from power, and this can only be achieved by the force of the people expressed in many different manners. The report indicates the need to impose a new democratization for the Armed Forces in Chile and points out that the Communists are not moved by a spirit of revenge but by a spirit of justice.

Referring to the Armed Forces, the plenum report states that the PCCh is willing to mediate their rapprochement with the people, provided they change their attitude by taking the first step of disassociating themselves from Pinochet, who stands in the way of dialogue. The report asserts that a dialogue can be conducted between the Armed Forces at all levels and all sectors of the opposition.

The report includes a special chapter emphasizing the international support for the struggle of the Chilean people, especially the support of the socialist countries and the work and solidarity of the Chileans in exile living in various parts of the world. The plenum of the PCCh Central Committee emphasized that we must prepare ourselves for the final confrontation. The report points out that the combative mobilization of the masses and the action of men, elements, and structures capable of using violence to a higher degree, both in quantity and quality than used so far, should be increased. It indicates that the Communists foresee a decisive confrontation with the dictator as a mass uprising of all the people, most of the political and social forces, and, hopefully, the sector of the Armed Forces that opposes the dictatorship.

The report points out that the goal is to create a situation of general rebellion that will paralyze the country, with popular uprisings in the main urban centers through the decisive participation of the industrial proletariat, the students, the middle class, and the peasants.

The report goes on the say that such actions would be strengthened by effective blows in support of paralyzation aimed at speeding up the political and moral collapse of the repressive forces. This process must conclude with the takeover of the main political centers of the country by the masses.

The report also points out that the Communists are far away from narrow sectarianism, coups, and adventurism. Our policy supports the participation of the masses and the development of unity of the entire opposition. The report adds that the attempt to pass over two stages is far from our minds. The first and most important task is to overthrow the dictatorship. Its overthrow will be a revolutionary event that can give origin to an advanced democratic government under which we can move toward socialism in an uninterrupted process.

The plenum reiterates that we should concentrate more on the work with the masses in the factories, in the poor neighborhoods, in the farms, in the work sites, and the houses of the poor people and should continue to strengthen the understanding and common actions between Marxists and Christians. The report also points out that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, even though it is not the armed branch of the PCCh, has all our sympathy and appreciation.

This is an extensive version of the recent report of the PCCh Central Committee plenum held in the country, but completed outside Chile with the meeting of its members who are forced to live in exile.

MOSCOW PUBLICATION OF CHERNENKO BOOK ANNOUNCED

LD121824 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A book by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "On the Road of Perfecting Advanced Socialism" [Po Puti Sovershenstvovaniya Razvitogo Sotsializma] has been published. It contains speeches, articles, and other material from the period February 1984 on, opening with a speech by Comrade Chernenko on 13 February 1984 at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The material in the edition reflects the major events of the past year, which have had a substantial influence on the further creative development of the strategy and tactics of the CPSU, and cover a broad spectrum of the internal and foreign policy activity of the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The entire creative activity of the CPSU and the wide-scale measures adopted by the party in that period for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the Central Committee plenums were directed at: further growth of the economic might of the country; strengthening of its defense power; raising the well-being of the Soviet people and concerning the upbringing of the new man; the unwavering struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war and for lasting peace; and strengthening the positions of socialism in the world arena.

Of definitive significance for the party's further activity are the basic theoretical conclusions reached by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko concerning the level of social maturity attained by our society and the fact that before solving a task directly connected with the construction of communism, it is necessary to go through the historic, lengthy stage of advanced socialism.

A significant place is occupied in the book by questions of the development of the Soviet economy, elevating the role of the party in solving present economic and social tasks. Wide-scale all-party and statewide problems were raised by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his speeches at the February, April, and October 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee; at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in last November, and at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Preparing a New Edition of the CPSU Program in April of the same year, and in the article "At the Level of the Requirements of Advanced Socialism -- Some Topical Problems of Theory, Strategy, and Tactics of the CPSU."

The book stresses that at the contemporary stage the party's leading role will grow in all spheres of public life.

The book gives in-depth coverage of the multifaceted activity of the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in putting into action reserves for increasing the activity of the popular masses which lie at the basis of further perfecting socialist democracy, our society's whole political system.

Examining the present questions of raising the level and efficiency of the ideological and political-educational activity of the party, Comrade Chernenko draws attention to the fact that the idea of perfecting advanced socialism should be put at the foundation not only of theoretical, but also of all propaganda and educational work.

There is a clear and convincing presentation in the book of the active, progressive foreign policy activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. It is shown in indissoluble unity with the internal policy of the party, with the struggle of the CPSU for ensuring the peaceful, creative labor of Soviet people.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House, and printed at the Krasnyy Proletariy Printing Works in Moscow.

EDITORIAL ON LEADERSHIP CONTINUITY, LENINIST PATH

PM131137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward New Achievements"]

[Text] The powerful force of our society lies in the close, indivisible unity of Lenin's party and the Soviet people. It is primarily to this unity that we are indebted for the historic victories in which we rightly take pride. The source of the party's prestige lies in the fact that it has won its leading position and honorable vanguard role, and is consolidating them, through selfless service to the cause of the working people and the ability to express their interests precisely, arming them with a clear-cut Marxist-Leninist program of action. The people trust their party boundlessly, follow it, and readily fulfill its plans.

Skillfully using and developing the enormous experience it has accumulated, the CPSU is ensuring the continuing of leadership and the implementation of domestic and foreign policy. The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum at which K.U. Chernenko was elected Central Committee general secretary was further convincing evidence of that.

"Continuity is not an abstract concept but a living, real cause," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the plenum. "Its thrust consists primarily in advancing without stopping, advancing by relying on everything previously achieved, creatively enriching it, concentrating the collective thought and energy of the Communists, working class, and entire people on unresolved tasks and on key problems of the present and future. And this commits us all to a great deal."

The time which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum has been marked by the party's consistent course toward the further improvement of developed socialism and by new achievements in the most important sectors of our work. This is assisted by the atmosphere based on a realistic, sober, and constructive approach toward matters which is being asserted increasingly firmly in the CPSU and our entire society. The measures adopted at a party's initiative and aimed at the all-round assertion of order and organization, the consolidation of party, state, and labor discipline, and each person's enhanced responsibility for the matter at hand have met with Soviet people's unamimous approval and warm support. The work of the party organizations and the soviet and state organs centrally and locally in leading socioeconomic building and all social life has become more purposeful and thorough.

This is producing tangible results. Today we note with satisfaction that the economy has begun to develop more dynamically. The past 2 years have been marked by positive advances in the work of virtually all sectors of the national economy. In 1983-84 the average annual increase in industrial output rose 50 percent compared with the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The plan targets for last year for the total volume of production and the production of many types of output were overfulfilled. Large-scale new enterprises and sociocultural establishments have been commissioned. Promising changes are taking place in the countryside: The fulfillment of the food program has helped to increase production and procurements of agricultural output.

Ultimately, all this serves a very important goal -- the improvement of Soviet people's well-being and the creation of conditions for the all-around and harmonious development of the individual.

In fulfilling the decisions of its 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the party is vigorously and peristently steering a Leninist foreign policy course. The economic and defense might of the socialist community -- a reliable shield for the peoples' security -- is strengthening. The intrigues of the imperialists seeking to place the world on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe are meeting with a resolute rebuff. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to defend human civilization and save life itself on earth.

Our successes are indisputable. But Communists are not accustomed to being content with what they have achieved, to sinking into complacency and smugness. The positive changes in all spheres of society's life must be not only consolidated, but also increased, which means, above all, organizing efficient and purposeful work on fulfillment of the targets for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole and establishing a sound basis for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The all-around improvement of production efficiency, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, a smoothly operating work process, and strict observance of contract commitments are acquiring a decisive role.

Economic building has been and remains for us, to use V.I. Lenin's words, the "chief policy." The chief and essentially inexhaustible reserve for accelerating the country's economic development consists in people who are committed and aware in their work, vigor, conscientiousness, initiative, and creative quest. It is the duty of party committees and primary party organizations and economic leaders to pay more attention to what is commonly known as the human factor of production and to show more concern for people's needs and their labor and living conditions and for the strictest observance of our system's inherent principles of social justice.

The guarantee of success is consistent observance of Leninist norms and principles and the Leninist style in the activity of party committees, state and economic organs, and public organizations. The party demands more resolute efforts to eradicate formalism and excessive paper work and the long obsolete methods of leadership by numerous "headquarters" and large commissions, instructions and conferences, appeals and declarations, which are not backed up by an accurate calculation of forces and facilities.

During the preparations for the next, 27th CPSU Congress, which is to adopt a new edition of the party program and outline new targets, the party's theoretical and political thinking is being activated. Communists are faced with increasingly responsible tasks in their ideological, educational, and mass political work.

The Soviet people are going through a significant period. The elections to the union and autonomous republics' supreme and local soviets lie ahead. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the party congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is becoming ever more extensive. The Communists' most responsible and noble task is to stimulate people's spirit of creativity and profound faith in the future and in the triumph of our cause by world and deed and by their personal example.

EDITORIAL ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN AMONG MASSES

PM111634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Taking the Party's Word to the Voters"]

[Text] Election day for the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets is approaching. At the moment meetings between candidate deputies and voters are taking place. There is great discussion at them of our affairs and plans. The meeting participants are analyzing exactly what has been achieved and noting what has been done well and what has not been done satisfactorily. Mandates are being given to deputies and specific measures are being outlined to achieve more. In brief, an exacting review of work is under way.

The light of agitation centers and voters' clubs blaze invitingly. There are many people in them, as there are in the red corners at enterprises and in residential areas. Agitation and political information workers are holding conversations with voters and telling them about the Soviet people's historic achievements and the great changes which have occurred since the last election in every city, village, oblast, and republic. The great life-giving force of the ideas of communism and the virtue of socialist democracy are shown using specific facts from our daily life.

A key influence on the content and nature of the present election campaign is the fact that it is proceeding in the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the period of active preparation for the next, 27th CPSU Congress. These forthcoming major events in Soviet society's sociopolitical life and the clear, realistic aims advanced by the CPSU create a mobilizing atmosphere of universal enthusiasm in the country, which is visibly embodied in the glorious deeds of urban and rural workers.

All that makes the fatherland rich and strong has been created by our people's labor. All the means of agitation and propaganda must be used to reveal the transforming, creative activity of the party at the present stage. In recent years we have managed to take a perceptible new step forward and to overcome a number of negative tendencies. Thus, the rate of increase of production and labor productivity in industry was higher in 1984 than envisaged by the plan. The highest percentage output increase through labor productivity in the entire history of the national economy was obtained. Rural workers have also had certain successes. Production and purchases of livestock products have increased. Growth in the population's real income has been accelerated. Tens of millions more people have improved their housing conditions. Health care, public education, and culture have been developed further.

At the same time, the tasks proposed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech at the November 1984 Politburo session need to be explained further. It is necessary to consolidate what has been achieved and, in individual sectors where a lag has been permitted, to "pick up speed." The key problems remain the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the rational management of the economy, the utmost saving of material, financial, and other resources, and the strengthening of state and labor discipline. All forces today are being concentrated on ensuring unfailing fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Bringing the party's inspired word to the masses means shaping an understanding in working people that the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might depends on a conscientious attitude on the part of each one of us.

It is the duty of agitation and propaganda workers to reveal comprehensively the unity of the rights and duties of citizens of the Land of the Soviets and to show the essence of socialist people's power and the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. Using specific examples and including local facts, it is necessary to explain vividly and cogently the party line aimed at consistently improving the life of the broad masses of working people.

The Soviet people's historic achievements gladden and inspire millions of our foreign friends. However, this goes against the grain for the forces of imperialism. Bourgeois ideologists of all hues maliciously criticize the socialist system. Enemies' fabrications must be resolutely revealed and the hypocrisy and reactionary essence of the Western "model of democracy" must be demonstrated in a reasoned way. The great political significance of the Soviet Union's major new initiatives for averting nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space, and ensuring world peace must be revealed.

Many examples of Communists' purposefulness in the election campaign can be cited. Moscow and Leningrad party organizations, for example, are taking account of working people's diverse needs and interests in all the measures they implement and are seeing to it that the links between agitation work and life and the practical affairs of collectives are strengthened. Correct action is being taken in those places where the brunt of mass political work has been transferred to production collectives, teams, and livestock units. Leading workers, scientific and cultural figures, and production frontrunners and innovators are being involved in organizing measures. The rich arsenal of diverse forms and means of political education work makes it possible to embrace all categories of the population and to carry the party's word to every voter. Agitation work in residential areas must be stepped up. Special attention here must be paid to those who are voting for the first time.

Many questions and proposals are being raised by voters about the activity of soviets and state organs and the resolution of cultural and consumer tasks. Party organizations must pay maximum attention to the masses' voice. Criticisms and proposals must be strictly heeded and measures adopted to act on them.

Political work among the masses is a creative matter. Overregimentation and stereotyping are particularly inadmissible here. However, reports are reaching the editorial office that in some places there are instances of formalism and red tape. Sometimes functions are held without a precise plan or system, by the efforts of inadequately trained people. The mass media and propaganda services are called on to show the course of preparation for the elections more broadly and vividly.

Soviet people are approaching the elections closely rallied around their own Communist Party. On 24 February they will unanimously vote for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES BAKANASSKIY OKRUG VOTERS

PM121506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 11 February Bakanas meeting between D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and voters of Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug: "Firm Step Toward New Heights"]

[Text] Kazakhstan's working people are preparing for the forthcoming elections in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor enthusiasm and the further development of socialist democracy. By nominating the best representatives of the people as their candidate deputies, they have expressed unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The struggle to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions and recommendations and to fittingly welcome the 27th party congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory is gathering pace daily. The republic's labor collectives are concentrating their efforts on the further intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and are bringing into play new reserves for saving and making rational use of resources.

This was stressed 11 February at the meeting of the voters of Alma-Ata Oblast's Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug with Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by A. Sarin, first secretary of the Balkhashskiy Kazakh Communist Party Raykom.

The participants in the meeting elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The candidate deputy's agent, M. Kartanbayev, leader of a team of irrigation workers at "Bakhbakhtinskiy" Sovkhoz, described D.A. Kunayev's life and career and urged the voters to unanimously cast their votes on election day for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by I.V. Golina, teacher at the V.I. Lenin Secondary School in Bakanas; Ye. Dosbayev, stockraising worker at the "Koktalskiy" Sovkhoz; V.N. Yugay, irrigation worker at the "50 Let Oktyabrya" Sovkhoz; S.K. Tashanov, director of the "Akdalinskiy" Sovkhoz; M. Bektasov, driver at the Bakanas Motor Transport Enterprise; and K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

The speakers spoke about the triumph of true people's power in our country, the working people's boundless love for and trust in their own Leninist party, and the labor collectives' contribution to implementing the food program, further strengthening the motherland's defense and economic might, and enhancing the people's prosperity. They noted the great changes that have occurred in the life of the country and each Soviet family since the last elections, thanks to the tremendous creative activity of the party and the people.

D.A. Kunayev, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech. He expressed profound gratitude to all the working people's collectives and voters of the okrug for their lofty trust inhim and stressed that he perceives this trust primarily as an expression of boundless and comprehensive support for the wise domestic and foreign policy of the beloved party, its Leninist central committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding politician and statesman and tireless fighter for lasting peace all over the world. Soviet people everywhere unanimously nominated him as their first candidate deputy of the whole people.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devotes all his multifaceted and fruitful party and state activity and his vast experience, strength, and energy to elaborating key problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, successfully implementing the party's general line, and further strengthening the economic, spiritual, and defense potential of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Soviet people and all progressive mankind express profound respect and gratitude to him for his selfless service to the cause of communism and peace on earth.

It is a great pleasure for me, D.A. Kunayev said, to convey to you and to all Kazakh people cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in labor and for health and happiness from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The present elections for union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets are a most important sociopolitical event and graphic evidence of the triumph of true democracy, under which the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people puts forward a precise, profoundly considered, and specific program of communist building. The country is approaching the forthcoming elections beneath the sign of the Soviet people's close cohesion around their beloved party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The current year is special in many respects. It is the year of active preparation for the 27th party congress, which is called upon to make truly historic decisions. It is the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. All this will certainly lend a special political meaning to the great work which is already in progress everywhere and must, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko indicated, be carried out under the sign of the mobilization of all forces to successfully complete the current 5-year plan and lay a good, firm base for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The growing universal labor and sociopolitical activeness is a law-governed feature of our society's development. This activeness is displayed primarily in the practical implementation of plans for economic and cultural building.

The period between elections has been particularly marked by the creative enthusiasm of the masses, by events of innovative nature and large scale, by intense and purposeful work by the party and the people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. With a view to the dynamic development of all sectors of the national economy and raising Soviet people's living standards, the party is mobilizing the working people to implement global targeted comprehensive programs and primarily the food program, the land reclamation program, and the energy program.

The broad front of creative work in all sectors of communist building has strengthened even further the unbreakable friendship of our country's fraternal peoples and enriched it with new content. Gratifying changes can be seen everywhere, changes that help strengthen the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and the molding of the new man. Steadily following the Leninist course, our motherland has made substantial progress and is scaling qualitatively new historic heights.

As part of the country's unified national economic complex, Soviet Kazakhstan is augmenting its forces and scaling new heights in socioeconomic and cultural development. Creative work is in full swing in the republic's vast expenses. The production potential is confidently increasing year by year. Labor efficiency and quality are improving. In the period since the previous Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet elections, the global social product produced in the republic has increased by R5.6 billion and fixed production capital has increased by R23 billion. Over 300 enterprises, shops, and production units equipped with the latest developments in science and technology have been commissioned.

Each working day in Kazakhstan means over 200 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 350,000 metric tons of coal, 65,000 metric tons of iron ore, 65,000 metric tons of petroleum (including gas condensate), and a considerable amount of other output. Today, in just one day our miltisectorial industry produces 2.5 times as much output, in terms of value, as it did in the whole of 1922, and in a month it produces as much as it did in the whole of 1952. Never before have we achieved such volumes.

Territorial production complexes such as the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda-Temirtau, Mangyshlak, and other complexes are developing swiftly. Targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs have been elaborated and are being implemented. Very rich mineral deposits are being brought into operation. Industrial centers which are greatly changing the republic's economic map are being created. Considerable areas of formerly deserted land are being revived.

Kazakhstan's role in solving the food program is well known. Here the past, present, and future are directly linked with the heroic virgin lands. The weather has not been good to us during the current 5-year plan. Nonetheless, the republic has procured over 3 billion poods of good quality grain in the first 4 years. Rice delivery plans have been fulfilled, and the 5-year plan for corn grain sales has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. The production and procurement of all types of livestock products are increasing.

Capital construction is particularly important for the republic. It is directly linked to the future of Kazakhstan's economy, science, and culture and to the further growth of health services, national education, trade, consumer services, and the working people's prosperity as a whole. About 25 million square meters of housing have been handed over since the start of the 5-year plan, besides the commissioning of major industrial projects and production facilities. This is as if a city with 100,000 inhabitants were appearing in the republic approximately every 80 days.

The growth in the population's well-being is shown by the increased volume of retail trade turnover: It has increased 18 percent by comparison with 1979, including 16 percent in rural areas. Consumer services have undergone qualitative development. At the same time the network of health service and education institutions has increased. Science has been further developed.

We are entitled to see the successes we have achieved as a notable landmark along the path of implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and as the overall result of the political, organizational, economic, and ideological activity of the republican party organization.

Speaking about what has been accomplished, D.A. Kunayev emphasized that a worthy contribution to socioeconomic changes in the country and the republic is being made by all oblasts and rayons in Kazakhstan without exception, including working people in the twice order-bearing Alma-Ata Oblast. During the period between elections the volume of industrial output here has increased by more than 20 percent and the production of top-quality products has doubled. New projects have adorned the republican capital, and each year its architectural and artistic appearance becomes increasingly impressive.

The speaker paid particular attention to the development of agriculture in the oblast, and specifically to the opening up of the Akdala region, to the problems of capital construction, and to many other vitally important economic questions whose solution will ultimately help to further boost the people's prosperity. An important role in implementing these tasks has to be played by irrigated farming. As early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan Kazakhstan must commission 400,000 hectares of irrigated land. A similar area must be modernized and at least 5,000 km of shared water supply lines must be installed. In the long term -- by the year 2000 -- the republic must have 3-3.5 million hectares of irrigated land, and this area must produce a sharply increased volume of cereal, corn, and rice grains, and also potatoes, vegetables, and feed in particular. Vast sums, double the capital investment in the last 20 years, are being appropriated for land reclamation.

Under our republic's conditions, D.A. Kunayev pointed out, land reclamation must be tackled by all oblasts and rayons without exception, both in the south and north.

As far as the south is concerned, the tasks there are particularly responsible. For example, about 125,000 hectares of land are currently being opened up in the grand Alma-Ata canal zone. The canal's construction is continuing, and this means that hundreds of thousands of additional hectares will be brought into operation and that we must prepare for this in every possible way.

It is well known that Kazakhstan's working people have adopted high socialist pledges for the current year. They are fully determined, together with all Soviet people, to consolidate and develop the positive advances which have clearly emerged in previous years and to make with new labor successes the forthcoming 27th congress of Lenin's party.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words are like a slogan for us all today: "We must march forward, we must look forward, and we must bring to the congress considered practical experience in economic building, experience that has been carefully refined through joint labor and common efforts." Such experience has been accumulated in the republic, and it is quite good experience too. The more actively the example of frontrankers and winners in socialist competition is used in order to fulfill the targets and pledges for the current year, the firmer the foundations of the next 5-year plan will be.

In this connection the need to ensure unity of word and deed and the precise and irreproachable fulfillment of everything that has been planned form the very first months of the year is increasing still further. First and foremost, it is necessary to investigate the work of laggard industrial enterprises. Such enterprises unfortunately exist even in Alma-Ata Oblast. Measures must be taken to help where necessary and to demand where required.

Much remains to be resolved in the introduction of new equipment, progressive techniques, the achievement of modern scientific and technical progress, and frontranking experience. This is a party demand and we must fulfill it everywhere. It is necessary to more actively eradicate shortcoming and everything hindering our forward progress, to step up the struggle against inertia and mismanagement, and to ensure strong organization and model order.

Closer attention must be devoted to ensuring no less than 2 days' work during the year using economized raw and other matierals and fuel, an above-plan labor productivity increase, and an additional reduction in output prime cost, as envisaged in our pledges.

The responsible tasks set by our party of implementing the food program, the candidate deputy said, require that we continue to consistently and persistently improve the leadership of agriculture. The state of affairs on laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be examined most attentively and their economic activity must be improved. This demanding analysis must go hand in hand with measures aimed at activating the work of rayon agro-industrial association and all the ministries and departments directly linked with the implementation of food program. The personal responsibility of cadres for the tasks assigned to them must be stepped up.

It is also important to constantly build up our practical actions in connection with the implementation of the long-term land reclamation program. Its fulfillment, together with the strengthening of the material-technical base, the chemicalization of production, and the further social restructuring of the countryside, will make our agriculture less vulnerable to the whims of nature.

It is necessary to do everything to secure high yields and to increase still further the republic's importance in grain production and procurement. Our pledges mention a specific figure -- to produce 29 million metric tons of grain this year. That is a considerable amount.

Everything now depends on how organized we are in laying the foundations of the future harvest and how we carry out the spring sowing. It is necessary to carry out the entire range of winter agrotechnical measures in a timely and good quality way. Agro-industrial complex workers must successfully conclude the livestock wintering and fulfill the socialist pledges for the production of meat, milk, and other livestock products.

Kazakh construction workers are faced with great tasks. They are called upon to focus their attention on projects scheduled for commissioning and on social, consumer, and cultural projects, and to put an end to dissipation of funds and nonplan construction. There must be a sharp improvement in the work of transportation and communication enterprises and in trade, consumer, and medical services to the population, and the quality of services must be improved. Any stoppages, confusion, and disorder cannot be tolerated.

The multifaceted activity of the soviets is of growing importance in resolving all these questions. In light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum the soviets are called upon to utilize more fully and effectively their rights as organs of state power and to persistently influence all spheres of life.

A great deal must be done by the workers in the republic's creative unions and organizations, the mass media, people's education, science, and culture, particularly in connection with the school reform. Under present conditions, along with the growth in Soviet people's education, information, culture, and political awareness, the demands on ideological activity and all forms of ideological education work are growing. This applies to propaganda and agitation work, the system of political and economic education, lecture work, and counterpropaganda. In resolving the many problems facing the republic, we are counting on increasingly active aid from the scientists of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the collectives of scientific research institutes.

It has been and continues to be a matter of honor for the republic party organization and every Kazakh to unconditionally fulfill the plan targets for the current year in all sectors of the national economy and to lay solid, reliable groundwork for the 12th 50 Year Plan and the more distant future.

The upcoming tasks, D.A. Kunayev noted, are exceptionally responsible. Therefore, everyone must make a personal contribution to the common coordinated work of the party and people. There are no objective reasons to prevent us from overcoming existing shortcomings. We can and must ensure an intensive working rhythm and harmonious work in every collective and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with striking results in all sectors of communist creation.

The Communist Party is doing everything to accelerate the onward progress of the developed socialist society to new heights and new historic landmarks. Pursuing a Leninist course, it calls for the purely sober assessment of what has been achieved and for the ability to regard life realistically, not to jump the gun, and to combine in practice the latest ideas of the scientific theory of socialism with the socialist creativity of the masses.

The strategic depth of the concept of the systematic improvement of developed socialism worked out by the party and the multifaceted and complex nature of the tasks that arise considerably increase our responsibility for the fulfillment of everything that needs to done today and will need to be done tomorrow. It is now especially important to ensure that the emerging turn in social awareness toward the problems of sharply increasing production efficiency, intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and making better use of resources is reliably conslidated in the labor routine of every collective and every worker.

Talking about the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state for lasting peace and the peoples' security, the candidate deputy stressed that all our international initiatives are aimed at curbing the arms race and ensuring mutually advantageous cooperation and genuine social progress. The socialist ideal is a world without weapons, a world without wars. "Our country does not intend to attack anyone," Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko points out. "That is clear to any sober-minded person. But we will strengthen our defense capability, safeguarding Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the cause of world peace."

The present election campaign is being held in the republic in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm. Kazakhstan's working people, like all Soviet people, wholly and fully approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and its Leninist Central Committee aimed at preventing nuclear war, ensuring peace, further increasing the Soviet people's prosperity, and strengthening and developing Soviet socialist democracy. There is no doubt that all the tasks set by the party will be resolved in good time and to high standards and that we will succeed in worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress.

D.A. Kunayev again thanked the electorate wholeheartedly for the high trust shown in him, expressed sincere gratitude to all who spoke at the meeting, and wished those present happiness, prosperity, and new successes in labor for the good of the motherland.

TASS NOTES VOROTNIKOV REMARKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD091229 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 9 Feb 85

["Vitaliy Vorotnikov's Speech at a Meeting with Electors" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Volgograd February 9 TASS -- "A consistent peaceful course steered by the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community underlied by their high economic and defense potential has made it possible to ensure four decades of peace on the European Continent, to prevent the unleashing of a world war, to thwart many an aggressive plan of imperialists". This was stated today by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who is running for the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. He spoke here today before the electorate.

The policy of peaceful coexistence of state irrespective of their social system has taken deep roots and received broadest backing of peoples, the speaker stressed. It manifests its vigor and viability at the present moment when actions of imperialism, U.S. imperialism, above all, seriously complicated the international situation.

In the existing conditions, Vitaliy Vorotnikov said, the Soviet Union is working with even greater energy toward the adoption of effective measures capable of preventing a disastrous course of events. Soviet initiatives meet with support on the part of broad circles of the progressive international public, all those who are sincerely interested in preserving and consolidating peace.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the forthcoming negotiations with the United States on the entire complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms. Our approach to these negotiations is fair and businesslike. We are prepared, and we have repeatedly stressed that, to go our part of the way toward accords. One would like to hope, the speaker went on to say, that the partners in the negotiations will duly appraise our position and display political realism.

"One can hardly assume", Vitaliy Vorotnikov said, "that Soviet-U.S. negotiations will be easy. But it would be fair to expect those who wish their successful completion to strive for creating a felicitous atmosphere in the negotiations.

"We have done much to that end. Why shouldn't the U.S.A. follow the example of the Soviet Union and renounce first use of nuclear weapons, announce a freeze on its nuclear arsenal and agree to a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests? All this would improve the conditions for the negotiations immensely".

The Soviet Union, the speaker went on to say, devotes much importance as a matter of top priority to the strengthening of fraternal relations with the socialist countries, increasingly close coordination of our actions in the international scene. Despite heightened pressure on the part of imperialism and attempts at gross intervention in their internal affairs, socialist countries have not abandoned a single position or withdrawn from the achieved lines of social progress, preserved and intensified their influence on the course of events in the world.

An important area of the Soviet foreign policy from Lenin's time, Vitaliy Vorotnikov said, is solidarity with the peoples defending their freedom and independence. Unremittingly developing mutually beneficial economic, political and cultural ties with the emergent states, the Soviet Union not only promotes their advance along the road of freedom and progress but also helps (them) to play an active part in the international affairs.

The Soviet Union, Vitaliy Vorotnikov emphasised, is strongly opposed to whatever claims of imperialist circles on declaring entire regions of the world to be zones of their "vital interests", to their attempts at playing up the existing and provoking new armed conflicts whether in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa or any other region of the world. We expose all attempts at forcibly changing or undermining the social system of independent states, at overthrowing the legitimate governments whose policies do not suit imperialism.

"The Soviet state", the speaker stressed, "will continue to pursue purposefully and persistently the policy of peace and cooperation in the international arena. This is the will of the party, the will of the people".

NEW OIL, GAS INDUSTRY MINISTERS APPOINTED

LD122011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov minister of the USSR oil industry, relieving him of his duties as minister of the USSR gas industry.

Nikolay Alekseyevich Maltsev is relieved of his duties as minister of the USSR oil industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

Viktor Stepanovich Chernomyrdin has been appointed minister of the USSR gas industry.

KORNIYENKO RECEIVES AWARDS ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD121419 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and presented the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. This is the recognition of his services in diplomatic work and of his 60th birthday.

NEW KAZAKH MINISTER OF SOCIAL SECURITY APPOINTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 January carries on page 3 a 30-word decree of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, announcing the appointment of D.Ye. Abdrakhimova as the minister of social security. The decree was signed by B. Ashimov and Kh. Demesinov, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet.

The same paper carries on page 4 a 30-word KAZTAG statement announcing the decision of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to relieve M.M. Akhmetova of her duties as minister of social security in connection with her transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE DICTIONARY PUBLISHED -- The second volume of the Karakalpak language dictionary has been published by the Karakalpakstan Publishing House. It covers about 6,000 words from the contempory lexis -- based on literature, folklore, proverbs, sayings, and phraseological collocations. Two further volumes of the dictionary are ready for press. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Jan 85 LD]

'POLITICAL OBSERVER'S TALK' VIEWS ECONOMY

OW130007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Feb 85

["Political Observer's Talk" presented by L.A. Voznesenskiy with Otar Davidorich Gotsiridze, deputy chief of the Material Balances and Distribution Plans Consolidated Department of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Viktor Nikolayevich Potemkin, chief of the Administration for Economy and Rational Use of Material Resources of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply]

[Excerpts] [Voznesenskiy] Good evening comrades. Everybody probably knows that recently the party outlined a task of extreme importance: to manage the economy rationally. And among the conditions for this kind of logical management of the economy, first of all comes a thrifty and economical approach to resources at our disposal.

First, comrades, let us speak about exactly why, now that we have become a powerful state, economy has become, as the party says, the first task, and the approach to it must now be basically different than before.

[Gotsiridze] Lev Aleksandrovich, when we prepare the annual drafts, the main trends of the 5-year development plans, the problems of material and technical supply connected with the draft plans move to the forefront; and the pace of development and apportioning generally have to be determined starting with available resources.

During the discussion of these drafts and main trends with ministries, administrations, and councils of ministers of union republics, they often lament that allegedly the planned volume and growth of investment capital are insufficiently supported by material and technical resources.

These problems also arise during the study of the results of plan fulfillments and in cases where these plans are not fulfilled, and without a deeper analysis of the causes of plan nonfulfillment, the issue of failures in material and technical supply and the shortcomings in this important work are again brought to the forefront. In the latter there is a grain of truth, and not a small one; but, if we take the total issue of material and technical supply, we can see the nation's potential is huge, that existing resources and total facilities are very great, and that all we have to do is make more thrifty, rational, and effective use of our resources.

This means that the main thing in our future work, in both planning and production and the implementation of plans, must be to ensure effective, intensive economic management.

This is precisely what the talk is about. Expenditures for maintaining facilities and for supplying production are increasing annually, because deposits of ores and other useful minerals become exhausted and less rich sources of raw materials have to be exploited and transport arteries become longer. All this requires fairly large capital investment and material and financial resources.

[Potemkin] There are ministries such as the Instrument Building Ministry that fulfill tasks for the economic use of material resources annually. Tasks are being fulfilled by ministries such as the Gas Industry Ministry, the Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry, and the special installation and construction organization that is a large consumer of rolled ferrous metal.

Let us take the Electronics Industry Ministry, which during the period since the beginning of the 5-year plan period, achieved all its increases in production with practically no additional increase in the use of fuel and thermal energy. The list of these positive examples of economy could be continued.

[Gotsiridze] You have quoted very good economic figures. That is the work of large collectives of our enterprises and construction projects. All that is good. But today I would like to stress that, unfortunately, many republics and ministries are failing to fulfill their economy tasks with repect to many indices. If we do not fulfill the state economy task, then in the field of material supply to many branches of the national economy, we may have worse... [Voznesenskiy interrupts]

[Voznesenskiy] Otar Davidovich, I would like to put your problem in sharper perspective and say, inasmuch as we can judge from published data, there is not a single state plan provision on economy being fulfilled in the country as a whole. That, of course, is because of the ministries and regions of the country that lag in this field, as you have just said.

[Potemkin] I fully agree with you. I have spoken about the positive examples we have today. But if we talk about the whole country, we really have a situation where over a period of 4 years we have not fulfilled the planned tasks outlined for rolled ferrous metal, cement, timber, and fuel and energy resources. Let us take Novosibirsk Oblast. Last year it failed to achieve a savings of 14,000 tons of rolled ferrous metal. What is 14,000 tons compared to our present volume of over 100 million tons? It is an insignificant quantity, of course. But these 14,000 tons could have been used to produce 300,000 washing machines.

[Voznesenskiy] Under socialism, which is based on public ownership of production facilities, there is very real, objective potential for managing the economy in the most rational, economical, and thrifty manner. But, at the same time, we note many instances of waste and mismanagement. Sometimes we see how public property, which has been gained by society and people through considerable labor -- and we can even say at great cost -- is being badly used and often destroyed. In this connection the question arises: In present conditions, what are the main ways to reduce these irrational -- from the point of view of the present day level of national economic development -- losses? What are the ways to ensure more effective use of material resources?

[Gotsiridze] The most important and primary conditions for ensuring more effective use of material and technical resources and the intensification of the national economy are introducing scientific and technological progress attainments, developing more perfect designs and technological processes to make it possible to save energy and materials, and using more effective and more economical types of materials. But here I would like to stress one point: We must speed up, as much as possible, the introduction of results achieved in scientific-technological progress. And it is not a question of producing individual samples in order to show off and boast, but rather that of ensuring production of new mechanisms, machines, and equipment, and of introducing processes on a scale required by the national economy as a whole. Only then will we have a lasting economic effect.

They are the tasks outlined in the plans for reducing the norms on the use and saving of materials and technical, fuel, and energy resources. The point is, in order to correctly determine feasible levels of economy, we must have scientifically substantiated norms on the use of the main types of materials and technical and energy resources; but, there are sitll minor defects in the development of scientifically substantiated norms of use. These things must be dealt with directly by enterprises and ministries.

[Potemkin] In this connection, I would like, Lev Aleksandrovich, to remember the Aksay method. What is the Aksay method? It started in Rostov Oblast at a small enterprise, the Plastmass Plant. The workers there took control over norms and started revising them and, what is most important, lowering them.

[Voznesenskiy] Including the norms on the use of material resources?

[Potemkin] Including norms on the use of material resources. There is a great future, and there are great reserves from the point of view of additional economy in this field.

[Gotsiridze] Considerable attention is being paid to the use of secondary materials and energy resources in the national economy. Very recently, our party Central Committee adopted a resolution. Unfortunately, we still are not making full use of the great possibilities and huge resources that could be utilized to satisfy the requirements of the national economy. Why? Probably, in addition to other things, I mean the creation of appropriate facilities to process secondary resources, reprocess them, and give them forms and qualities for their reuse, there is also the matter of definite psychological barriers and thinking of some leaders. At times obtaining primary resources is more convenient, easier, and more possible than spending efforts and funds on organizing the collection, processing, and utilization of secondary resources. For this reason, most probably, we should increase pressure through the plan in order to ensure wider use of secondary resources in the national economy.

[Potemkin] For example, the waste dumps of the industrial enterprises in Vologda Oblast contain over 10 million tons of metallurgical slag, 7 million tons of coal processing waste, 12 million tons of gypsum phosphate, and considerable amounts of ash slag that might be used both in construction and in agriculture.

[Gotsiridze] Of course, we should not ignore this matter. We must create appropriate enterprises for the collection and processing of secondary resources, including those from domestic sources, but at the same time, I think we must approach the issue from somewhat different positions. There is no need to indulge in the establishment of huge enterprises. I think it would be more appropriate to establish small, mobile enterprises that could be built without large capital expenditures, and that are based on modern, perfected technology within a period of 1 year and with expenses being recovered within 1 and 1/2 to 2 years. We could locate them in areas where production waste is found. I think then, within 2 or 3 years, we would be able to achieve a great improvement in the collection, processing, and recycling of secondary resources.

[Voznesenskiy] Here is one more proof of the correctness of the task now outlined by the party, the task of conducting a reorientation of social consciousness at all managerial levels, both executive and managerial. It concerns the workers, brigade leaders, enterprise directors, and all executives, including the higher managerial echelons.

[Potemkin] From workers up to ministers, almost everyone must be concerned with economy.

[Voznesenskiy] Following your example, I think it would be more appropriate to say from the ministers all the way down to workers because in this case, the information should be passed from the top down. In their letters many comrades say that now and then they think economy, because it is not properly organized, is something that harms the consumers, both producers and customers. There are many instances, in both the domestic framework and outside it, where we note that something is being saved in a given place and according to a given provision and that economy in that instance often actually leads to losses in other places or according to other provisions. What is being done and what has to be done is to ensure that economy is considered first and foremost, not only from the positions of enterprises and branches, but mainly from the positions of the national economy and the final economic results.

[Gotsiridze] In this respect, I think an important role must be played by state standards. The state standards determine the consumer value of this or that product, the consumer specifications. Apparently, we must use these standards for ensuring very strict control and regulation.

[Voznesenskiy] Apparently, with the aid of standards and all other economic levers, including administrative... [Gotsiridze interrupts]

[Gotsiridze] And add to that, a conscientious attitude.

[Voznesenskiy] This is very correct. The correspondence we have received at the television service and the observations we have made indicate that an internal conviction to live and work more economically and more rationally is maturing in society. I think one of the manifestations of that positive process is the initiative now being supported by a growing number of workers' collectives, an initiative to work at least 2 days this year using saved materials and fuel and energy resources.

[Gotsiridze] The initiative being displayed by our workers' collectives is very important and very significant, Lev Aleksandrovich, because it will enable us to better balance the needs of the national economy and to achieve better final results. In order to stress the value of these pledges, I would like to quote two figures: 2 days' savings represent over 1.6 million cubic meters of timber and approximately 600,000 tons of finished rolled ferrous metal. This is the scale of these pledges, and the struggle of the collectives for implementing the pledges will undoubtedly make it possible to finish the last year of our 5-year plan with more effective results.

[Voznesenskiy] I think that with the aid of purposeful economical work, it will become possible to speed up the process of instilling in every Soviet man the aspect of economic thinking, to ensure that an economical attitude to material resources becomes a norm of behavior for every Soviet man as a producer and also as a consumer of material goods. I think this will be a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the task outlined by the party to create an economic mechanism in our developed socialist society that would ensure its most effective development and would ensure for us the highest final economic result with a relative reduction in the use of material resources.

I thank you for taking part in the program. Till we meet again, comrades.

FUTURE OF USSR POWER ENGINEERING OUTLINED

LD090030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (TASS) -- Last year USSR electricity production increased by almost 6 percent and amounted to 1.493 trillion kilowatt hours. The highest development rates for the entire current 5-year plan (1981-85) were achieved.

USSR Minister of Power Engineering and Electrification Petr Neporozhniy, in a talk with a TASS correspondent, noted that the last year's rate of increase in the industry averaged twice as much as the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. They were achieved through the modernization of already operating power stations and through construction of new power stations. Last year the Kalininskaya and Zaporozhskaya nuclear power stations entered into service, as well as new turbines at the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES and a number of others.

Regarding prospects of Soviet power engineering, Petr Neporozhniy said that its development is determined by a firm raw materials basis and long-term planning, allowing not only for the present but for future requirements of the state to be taken into account, to concentrate resources on key directions. It was for these goals that a USSR power engineering program was drafted, designed over a long-term period up till the end of our century.

In the past few years, he continued, conditions of development of power engineering have become notably complicated. The country's main fuel bases have shifted to the east and north. But the start of the eighties nearly half the fuel used was oil. But we must think of future generations. That is why we are trying to reduce oil's in the fuel balance. This is one of the most important tasks of the structural switch envisaged in the USSR's power program.

We have partially replaced oil with natural gas, the minister continued. It is cheaper, concentrated in high productivity deposits, and, at the same time, is an ecologically cleaner type of fuel. But its extraction requires major expenditure. Today the main deposits of natural gas lie in the north, in Urengoy, but tomorrow we shall start to develop Yamburg, located beyond the Arctic Circle, in the permafrost zone.

In the future, production of electricity in the USSR will grow largely through construction of power stations using the energy of the atom, water, and also coal mined by the opencast method. Importance is also being given to the use of renewable sources of energy, the sun, wind, warmth of the earth, and other means, the minister said.

FUEL PRODUCTION ALMOST TRIPLED SINCE 1950

LD112254 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- "The production of fuel in the Soviet Union has been almost trebled since 1950", a TASS correspondent was told by the head of the department of the oil and gas industry at the USSR State Planning Committee Vladimir Filanovskiy. "Whereas in 1950", he went on, "the share of the USSR in the world production of energy resources slightly exceeded ten percent, the present figure is over 20 percent. The country annually produces two billion tons of reference fuel". Vladimir Filanovskiy added that the share of Soviet oil (including gas condensate) in world production increased during this period from 7.3 percent to almost a quarter, and the share of natural gas rose from 2.8 percent to a third.

If we take the level of fuel production in the United States for 100 percent then the corresponding figure for the USSR in 1950 was slightly more than 25 percent while now it exceeds 90 percent. "For ten years already the Soviet Union produces almost 50 percent more oil, including gas condensate, than the United States and has now gone ahead also in the extraction of natural gas", Filanovskiy noted further. "The USSR is now fulfilling an energy programme that provides not only for an increase in the output of organic fuel but also for a simultaneous improvement of the pattern of the fuel and energy balance", Vladimir Filanovskiy went on. The programme takes into account both the country's rapidly growing requirements and the needs of its export, which accounts for about 16-17 percent of total production.

"We consider it unprofitable to further increase oil extraction on a large scale as in the past", he stressed. "We must preserve its reserves for use in future as a raw material for the chemical industry and as engine fuel becuase there is yet no substitute for oil in these fields". "The main emphasis in the country now", he noted, "is being made on natural gas. Extracting it is at least twice cheaper than oil. The Soviet Union is rapidly developing the gas industry which has a reliable raw material base. Natural gas deposits with proven reserves of tens of trillions of cubic meters have been prepared for use in Western Siberia alone".

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF POOR SUPPLIES VIEWED

PM121153 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Overcoming the Lag; From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] During February rural workers' tasks have increased. Livestock wintering requires a particularly great amount of effort and attention, and the spring sowing is no longer far away.

Questions about livestock units' work and the preparations for sowing were examined at a routine session in Moscow of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture. In opening the session L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, stressed that a number of departments' enterprises are coping poorly with the countryside's orders and that this is having an adverse effect on the technical state of livestock units, complexes, feed shops, and feed preparation centers.

Thus, according to data of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have fallen into arrears regarding the supply to agriculture of a considerable number of feed mixers, sets of equipment for KORK-15 feed shops, manure collector-transporters, steam generators, heat generators, and other equipment. Among the laggard enterprises, the session named the Vilnius Neris Production Association, the Sosnovyy Bor Machine-Building Plant in Leningrad Oblast, the Akhtyrkselmash (Sumy Oblast) and Brestselmash plants, and others.

Because of violations in delivery schedules for materials and equipment and the disruption of orders for the rural areas in some oblasts and republics, the preparation of equipment for spring field work is being delayed. The Odessapochvomash and Krasnyy Aksay Production Associations, the Chirchikselmash and Altayselmash plants, and a number of other enterprises in the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are poorly dispatching their products to the countryside. They are substantially in arrears as regards plows, harrows, cultivators, and other implements.

Matters are being complicated by the fact that deliveries of spare parts for required repair are also being made in violation of the schedule. A whole range of enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building were responsible last year for failing to supply agriculture with 1.4 million plowshares, more than 300,000 times for cultivators, over 3,000 crankshafts, more than 166,000 sets of piston rings, and many other components. And so far the situation regarding providing kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon committees with these items for agricultural production equipment has not improved.

Many plants of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry are behind in their deliveries of spare parts to rural workshops and repair enterprises. Last year, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Production Association alone failed to supply agriculture with more than 4,560 crankshafts, 5,140 camshafts, 284,500 sets of piston rings, and many other components for the engines of K-700 tractors and Kraz and Maz trucks. The Kostroma Motordetail Plant, the Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicle Plant, the Sinelnikovo Spring Plant, the Michurinsk Motor Vehicle Component Plant, and others are fulfilling orders for the countryside just as poorly.

The session's participants demanded that V.I. Chernov, deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, N.A. Fedorov, deputy minister of the automotive industry, and E.S. Mirakov, deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, take effective measures to eliminate the arrears in the material and technical provision of agriculture as rapidly as possible.

Lately, there have been significant increases throughout the country in gross milk yields and meat production. At the same time, however, there are many farms that are not conducting animal husbandry in a satisfactory manner, with low productivity. This is a large reserve, which must be used this year.

The collegium also noted a number of measures for further improvement of the utilization of the pool of machinery and tractors and for reducing consumption of oil products and electricity. Rates of introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production are also to be accelerated.

LAND MINISTRY COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES EFFICIENCY

LD130058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Semen Astakhov commentary]

[Text] A session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources was held today. Commentator Semen Astakhov recounts:

Question on raising the efficiency of improved land use this year were discussed. As you are aware, comrades, the implementation of this task was assigned a particular role at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in October 1984. The most important thing, emphasized Comrade Chernenko, both today and in the future, is to use the resources and the material means invested in agriculture with high efficiency. Everything essential, all one's soul, must be invested into an improved hectare and then the earth will be generous in return. This is what many farmers in the Ukraine are doing. It is appropriate to say here that today the Collegium of the USSR of Land Reclamation Water Resources analyzed the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic to prepare improved lands for springtime sowing. The areas allotted to bringing in a planned harvest were significantly increased, the sowing pattern was improved, more mineral fertilizers were allocated, team contracting is instituted more widely. Some 90 percent of irrigated lands has been allocated to teams. All this affords the possibility of using improved lands in the best way. This is shown by the fact that in this year's harvest, water supply and irrigation was carried out on 829,000 hectares, which is much more than projected. The kolkhoz and sovkhozes receive considerable help from the land improvers, who overhaul the improvement systems on farms. An agreement on this was reached by 4,600 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but there is still a lot left to do. Cleaning of the irrigation network is coming along slowly in Kherson, Nikolayev, and Odessa Oblasts; irrigation equipment is being repaired unsatisfactorily in the Crimea, in Poltava and Kiev Oblasts; technical backup is not always carried out in an integrated manner.

The Collegium of the Ministry of Water Resources adopted measures for the prevention of shortcomings not only in the Ukraine, but in Kazakhstan and other union republics.

RESEARCH SHIP ON 2-MONTH STUDY IN ARCTIC OCEAN

PM081425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Feb 85 p 4

[I. Selivanov report: "Difficult Voyage"]

[Text] Murmansk -- Sailors and scientists on board the "Otta Shmidt" scientific research vessel are carrying out a harsh winter vigil in the Arctic Ocean. The expedition members are investigating the state of the ice in little studied areas of the Barents and Greenland Seas and are carrying out various hydrological measurements. The icebreaker's latest voyage will last 2 months.

NEW SATELLITE COMMUNICATION CENTER AT NAKHODKA

LD061504 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Nakhodka February 6 TASS -- A new satellite communication station will provide reliable round-the-clock communications with Soviet and foreign ships in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The station was launched into trial operation at the Soviet port city of Nakhodka in the Far East.

This is the second centre of this kind in the Soviet Union. The first one is operating in Odessa on the Black Sea. A large territory of the world ocean is thus monitored by the satellite system using telephone and telegraph links. This will help enhance the effectiveness of navigation and safety of ships. The Nakhodka centre will enter into commercial operation this year. It will join the international Inmarsat organization which groups 41 countries. The centre is fitted out with Soviet electronic equipment and aerials supplied by the Japanese Nippon Electric Company. Geologists, Arctic and Antarctic explorers, representatives of foreign trading firms, besides sailors, will benefit from the station's operation.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL ARCTIC EXPEDITION -- Leningrad January 22 TASS -- Thirty Soviet polar explorers will winter on ice-floes in the Central Arctic, manning two drifting research stations North Pole-26 and North Pole-27. They are provided with all necessary supplies to live and work through the polar night. Fuel and food stocks, winter equipment were airlifted by an airborne high-latitude expedition, North-36, whose participants returned to Leningrad after work in extremely complicated weather conditions. Gale-force winds swept the Arctic Ocean all autumn and early winter, breaking ice across great expanses from Siberia to the Canadian north, Alaska and Greenland. The ice-floes carrying the drifting stations cracked nearly every day. Runways for transport planes were built and re-built many times. Heavy planes succeeded in landing at the station North Pole-26, drifting in the area of the so-called pole of relative inaccessibility 150 kilometres from the Siberian mainland, but had to drop supplies on the ice-floe for North Pole-27 explorers, north west of the De Long Islands. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 22 Jan 85 LD]

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION -- Mirnyy Observatory, Antarctica: Soviet polar researchers have left here in three directions at once on snowcat sled trains going west, east, and south. The largest convoy, consisting of 12 tractors with trailers and mobile homes on runners, is headed for the cold pole -- the Vostok Observatory which is in the interior of the continent. The expeditions and scientific observations will last about a month. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jan 85 LD]

EDITORIAL ON DISCIPLINE IN MISSILE FORCES

PM121623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Missilemen"]

[Excerpts] Soviet missile forces were formed in response to the imperialist circles' challenge issued to our country in the postwar period. Exploiting its temporary monopoly of nuclear weapons, the United States launched a cold war against the USSR and the other socialist countries and created hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. While resolutely condemning this course, the CPSU and the Soviet Government firmly and consistently pursued a peace-loving Leninist policy. At the same time, retaliatory measures were taken to maintain the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might at the necessary level and to create nuclear missiles in the USSR safeguarding the security of the Soviet people and the socialist community countries' peoples.

All branches of the Armed Forces now have missiles which form one of the most important elements of their combat might. Missile hardware incorporates the latest achievements of Soviet science, technology, and industrial production. We are rightly proud of our powerful strategic and operational-tactical missiles, different types of antiaircraft missile complexes, and missile-carrying aircraft and ships.

The Soviet missilemen who wield these formidable weapons are boundlessly devoted to the socialist motherland, ideologically tempered, and know and love their work. The overwhelming majority are Communists or Komsomol members. They serve as reliable assistants to commanders in the struggle to increase combat readiness, establish firm regulation order, and achieve success in socialist competition. Missilemen are distinguished by their lofty sense of responsibility for the unconditional and accurate execution of the tasks entrusted to them, by their selflessness in military labor, and by their courage and bravery.

Missiles are collective weapons requiring that each specialist in every crew is highly dependable. The faultless servicing and effective use of missiles are guaranteed by the finely honed professional skill of individual specialists and by the coordinated actions of the combat crew and subunit, strictly regulated in terms of place and time. A sense of total moral and psychological fusion with the collective, absolute confidence in those comrades alongside you at their combat posts, and the ability to do whatever is required of you to ensure common success -- these qualities are particularly valued among missilemen.

Missile units and subunits have a wealth of work experience in uniting military collectives and creating a healthy moral atmosphere in them. The younger generation is the object of special concern. Evenings spent studying the map of the motherland, meetings with excellent-rated students, highly skilled specialists, familiarity with equipment and the unit's traditions, and the ceremonial ritual of initiation into the missile forces -- all this promotes a good emotional state among servicemen and unites them.

The active work now being done by missile troops to prepare for the 27th party congress, the 40th anniversary of the great victory, and the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets has enriched servicemen's ideological life and generated an upsurge of lofty patriotism.

Constant combat readiness and tireless vigilance are the law of missilemen's lives.

Missilemen have taken Comrade K.U. Chernenko's words that "as long as our country is threatened by the nuclear missiles of the United States and the NATO states we should keep our powder dry and be ever alert" as a guide to action.

For misilemen there is no service more important or responsible than combat duty. This is a special service requiring unflagging vigilance, quick-wittedness, physical strength, will, and rapid readiness for action from those who man the missile control panel. This level of personnel training is achieved by the constant and purposeful work of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations.

Commanders and political workers of missile forces endeavor creatively and scientifically to revolve the tasks of improving combat readiness and of the struggle for the successful fulfillment of socialist competition pledges. Their central concern is for servicemen's ideological tempering, education in the spirit of patriotism, and loyalty to the military oath. Unremitting attention is paid to personnel's technical and specialized training. With this in mind, modern training facilities have been set up in many units and include laboratory complexes equipped with practice missile, control panels, electric display stands, and electronic systems. As a rule, the missile preparation and firing process is highly automated. This considerably increases missile effectiveness but also requires a particular skill, technical aptitude, and firm psychological tempering on the part of specialists. Such officers as S. Markov, N. Zavarnov, and V. Soldatenko displayed these qualities to the full during recent missile firing exercises at the test range.

Soviet missilemen are deeply aware that military discipline has always been and remains the most important factor of combat readiness. The collective nature of missiles and their enormous combat potential make efficient organization, firm regulation procedure, and faultless performance all the more significant. That is why such concepts as "combat duty discipline," "technical discipline," and so forth have special meaning for missilemen. The experience of advanced units and subunits shows that the main way to achieve a high level of discipline is through the ideological and political education of personnel and the comprehensive implementation of educational and organizational measures designed to ensure the unconditional and precise fulfillment of the demands of the oath, the rules, instructions, and orders.

The missile forces are a comparatively recent innovation. In a short period they have become the fatherland's mighty and reliable shield and have won the Soviet people's love and respect. Closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, missilemen, in a single combat formation with the servicemen of other branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops, are always ready to do their patriotic and internationalist duty in the defense of our motherland and of socialism's gains.